The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,266 New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th Jan.
L. [illegible]	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
— [illegible]	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd ,,
L. [illegible]	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M. [illegible]	2041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
M. [illegible]	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
[illegible]	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L. [illegible]	4590	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,
M. [illegible]	2883	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
[illegible]	2884	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
[illegible]	1733	500	P. Harris	20th ,,
L. [illegible]	4914	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
M. [illegible]	2013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. [illegible]	7212	800	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
[illegible]	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. [illegible]	4040	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other [illegible] for London change vessels at Suez. All London [illegible] call at Plymouth.

A [illegible] will leave the Company's Dockyard, [illegible], on the day of sailing to convey [illegible].

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels		H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BO[illegible]	[illegible]	500	H. Weighell	9th Jan.
SURAT	[illegible]	500	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CH[illegible]	[illegible]	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
V[illegible]	[illegible]	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

[illegible] now issued at greatly reduced rates to all [illegible] particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :— First Class Rs. 660. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

COMPAGNIA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 30, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, De[illegible]

[illegible] No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,600	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Decolinger	3,500	450	12th [illegible]

[illegible] be received on board after sunset on [illegible]

No Cargo [illegible]

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent,
[illegible], 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

Sassoon [illegible] 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885
s.s. BRITANNIA	[illegible]	450	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	[illegible]	1000	G. C. Bo[illegible]	1st M[illegible]
s.s. NUBIA	[illegible]	450	T. G. Knox	14th M[illegible]
s.s. PERSIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	To fol[illegible]
s.s. CALIFORNIA	[illegible]	310	Wm. S. Yo[illegible]	do.
s.s. VICTORIA	[illegible]	480	Wm. Russe[illegible]	do.

[illegible] first-class steamers at [illegible]

To be foll[illegible] intervals.

For the [illegible] of Indian Passengers an [illegible] Street, London, S.W. [illegible] has been o[illegible] and further particulars apply [illegible]

For rates [illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay. [illegible]

CL[illegible]E OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVY	2,600	G. Nelson	[illegible] Jan.
CLAN MU[illegible]	2,100	R. Worfolk	do.
CLAN FO[illegible]	[illegible]	J. A. Guard	do.
CLAN CAM[illegible]	2,600	J. R. Kewley	[illegible] Feb.
CLAN SINC[illegible]	3,000	C. E. Darley	[illegible] Mar.

[illegible] first-class steamers at regular [illegible]

To be follo[illegible] intervals.

Each steam[illegible] properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess [illegible] can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steam[illegible] splendid accommodation for first-class passengers [illegible] Money, Rs. 450.

For further [illegible] apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

HA[illegible]E OF STEAMERS [illegible] AND LIVERPOOL [illegible] MALTA.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

			1885.
S. S. SPEKE [illegible]	[illegible]	450	[illegible] March,
S. S. RYDAL [illegible]	[illegible]	400	
S. S. WISTO[illegible]	[illegible]	400	[illegible] April.

These fast [illegible] specially built and adapted [illegible] Trade.

Each Steamer [illegible] Stewardess. [illegible] For Plans, [illegible] further particulars as to Passage [illegible] B[illegible] & Co., and KING, KING [illegible] this line.

The shipment [illegible] up-country [illegible] is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, December [illegible] 1884.

[illegible] Elphinstone [illegible]

ROOFING [illegible] different patterns including [illegible] MANGALORE IMPROVED FRENCH [illegible] FLOORING [illegible] GARDEN EDGINGS, [illegible] best manufacture by the Bombay [illegible] Limited, are always in Stock at their [illegible] can be had at moderate prices. [illegible] entered into with Railway Companies, [illegible] and Executive Departments in and out [illegible] Contracts for Tiling Roofs [illegible] Up-country orders promptly executed. [illegible] apply to the GENERAL MANAGER [illegible] JEHANGIR [illegible] SONS, Treasurers.

17, Church-gate-street [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th January, 1885, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] December, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 30[illegible]

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

Several Hundreds to select from.
THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK IN INDIA.
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 50.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW PLUSH VELVET PHOTO FRAMES

FOR CABINET, BOUDOIR, DUCHESS, MALVERN AND CARTE DE VISITE PICTURES.

From Re. 1-4 to Rs. 16-0 each.

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK OF ALBUMS AND PHOTO. FRAMES IN INDIA. SEVERAL HUNDRED TO SELECT FROM.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAWNPORE [illegible] STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BRANCH LINE FROM KASGUNGE TO SORON

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government the branch line from Kasgunge to Soron will be opened for public traffic both goods and coaching on and from the 1st January, 1885. A mixed train between the two places will run daily as under :—

Down.		Up.	
Kasgunge ...... dep.	13- 0	Soron ...... dep.	14-24
Soron ...... arr.	13-36	Kasgunge ...... arr.	15- 0

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's Office, Cawnpore, 27th Decr., 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY

BRANCHES :

MEDABAD	KHANGAUM,
ROACH,	KURRACHEE,
DOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
DORE,	POONA,

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the end of the present month until further notice, all classes of passengers and their luggage as well as parcels and dogs will be booked through between all Stations of the G. I. P. and all Stations of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, except between the Stations from Dadur Junction to Bombay, of both Railways.

2. Passengers with Through Tickets between Stations from Matoonga to Kalyan both inclusive on the G. I. P. and from Mahim to Virar both inclusive on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, will change Trains at Dadur Junction, and passengers with Through Tickets between all other Stations of either Railway will be entitled to change Trains at Dadur or to travel into Bombay without extra charge, changing into the Trains of the respective Railways on to which they are going at any of the local Stations of either of the Railways in Bombay.

3. The luggage of passengers with Through Tickets will, if placed in charge of the Guard, be transferred by the Company free of charge to the Bombay or Dadur Stations of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the thirtieth of December, 1884.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, [illegible] GHAT and MANKAPUR JUNCTION will be OPENED for traffic on the 15th January, 1885.

Goods traffic of all kinds, except horses, carriages and live stock, will be [illegible] through with the East Indian and [illegible] Railways via Paleza Ghat station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Patna (Banka Ghat) station of the East Indian Railway.

Goods and parcels, except horses, carriages and live stock, will be booked through with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and all connected Railways via Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Fyzabad station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Passengers will be booked locally only.

For the convenience of passengers the Bengal and North-Western Railway will run a steamer between Dinapur (Digha Ghat) and Paleza Ghat to meet the passenger trains arriving at and leaving Paleza Ghat station.

A local ferry at present exists between Bankipur and Paleza Ghat.

Information regarding time tables and rate lists can be had from the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Gorakhpur

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Gorakhpur, the 25th December, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,

Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs.	a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7	[illegible]
Ditto 3 or 4 letters, from	8	0
CREST DIES engraved, from	[illegible]	0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10	0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

	Rs.	a.
Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2	8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5	0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1	8
Lady's ditto ditto	2	0
Engraving per line extra	1	0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	4	
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5	

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1	0
Lady's ditto ditto	2	0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto		12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto		4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	6	0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,
TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1885.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo...."Marche Religieuse"....Gounod. Mr. Mant.
2. Sacred Song...."Thus saith the Lord"....Handel. (From Messiah.) Mr. Hebditch.
3. Romance...."Alice, where art thou?"...Ascher. Mr. Dixon.
4. Violin Solo...."Allegro" from Sonata No. 1....Jos. Haydn. Mr. Freyvogel.
5. Sacred Song...."Resignation"....Lindsay. Mrs. Adams.
6. Duet...."The Sailor Sighs"....Balfe. Mr. Dixon & Mr. Wyer.

Interval of five minutes.

PART II.

7. Piano Solo..."Andante & Rondo Capriccioso"....Mendelssohn. Mr. Vining.
8. Song...."The reason why"....Blumenthal. Mr. Dixon.
9. Song...."The Postillion"....Molloy. Mr. Wyer.
10. Violin Solo."Air Varie"....Rhode. Mr. Freyvogel.
11. Song...."Farewell"....Jenkinson. Miss Wilkinson.
12. Song...."Big Ben"....Pontet. Mr. Hebditch.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class	,, 2
Second Class	,, 1

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the door on the night of the performance.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the lightest, quietest, simplest, and most perfectly constructed of all machines yet manufactured. They have more special features to commend, and are the reigning sovereign of all Sewing Machines.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a young Parsee, able to correspond in French and English. Apply "X. Y.," care of this paper.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers.—MRS. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE VACANCY for WRITER in D. A. A. General's Office is FILLED UP.

THE BISHOP HIGH SCHOOL, Poona, will re-assemble on MONDAY, the 19th January.

A SMALL PUP FOUND near Queen's Statue. Apply to [illegible] & Co., Meadow-street.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The above schools (Boys and Girls) re-assemble to-morrow.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, have RE-OPENED.

LUMINOUS PAINT applied to any article, makes it visible in the dark; in oil or water. Re. 1 each. —STEWART & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

OAK STATIONERY CABINETS and RACKS in all sizes. Rs. 3 to 35 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

WANTED, a CHIEF-CLERK, for Indent Department. Only experienced Parsees or Hindoos need apply to G. G., care of Bombay Gazette Office. Salary liberal.

A LADY desires to hear of a thoroughly capable and trustworthy European NURSE to take charge of two little girls. Address MRS. UNWIN, Surat.

JUST RECEIVED, by last mail, good fashionable black Felt Hats, at Rs. 6-8; also black Silk Dress Hats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW WEST, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, BICYCLE, 51 inch, used only half-a-dozen times, in perfect order, with extras, complete. Price Rs. 150. Apply Superintendent of Police, Surat.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 9, Meadow street, Bombay.

WRITE for [illegible] patterns of Shirtings in all [illegible] materials. Large [illegible] Just to hand [illegible] Special [illegible] other [illegible] P[illegible]LE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 18, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

AN Oxford Graduate in honors and an experienced tutor, shortly proceeding to England, wishes to take with him one or two boys to educate and take charge of. Satisfactory references and moderate terms.—G. C. Graves, M. A., Chandernagore.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.—Rate 3 pice per lb. retail 24 lbs. for a rupee wholesale, at the following places :—Factory, opposite to Sir J. J. Hospital, Pydownee, near Police Station, Dhobi Talao, near Dr. Lisboa's dispensary. Fort, near Gunbawa Well.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED for KARACHI, must be thoroughly acquainted with his work as he will be required to bring up to date heavy arrears. Natives need only apply, giving previous references and salary expected. Apply to "A. [illegible]" care of Post Master, Karachi.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee, 23 and 25 Apollo-street.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly via Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class [illegible] imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHAINS,
RINGS,
CHARMS,
BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
LOCKETS,
BROOCHES,
SCARFRINGS,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, etc.

CHRISTMAS,
1884.

CHRISTMAS,
1884.

A splendid selection to choose from, We guarantee all articles to be 18c. gold. Our prices are, as well known, very moderate. Inspection solicited.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

includRs. 5 per day, ing Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY

CHAMPAGNE AND CHAMPAGNE.

WHY PAY for BRANDS when equally good Wine can be had at considerable less cost. This is becoming everyday more patent to consumers all over the world. With the present abundant grape harvest equalling the famous vintage of 1874, Values have fallen, and we are now able to offer a really first-class selection of 1880 CHAMPAGNE. Ex. s.s. "Peshawar" as under :—

1880's "Œil de Perdrix"	qts. per dozen Rs.	45.	Pints	Rs. 47	per dozen,
1880's Epernay 1st quality	,, ,,	50.	,,	,, 52	,,
1880's Cuvée Reservée	,, ,,	58.	,,	,, 60	,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., BOMBAY.

CLARETS IN WOOD, EX S.S. VENETIA

Per Hhd. of 46 gallons. Cash.		Per Hhd. of 46 gallons. Cash.
Rs. 180 0	BORDEAUX	Rs. 180 0
220 0	MEDOC SUPERIEUR	220 0
255 0	ST. EMILION	255 0
300 0	ST. JULIEN	300 0

The above AS IN PREVIOUS SHIPMENTS have been specially selected for India from the choicest growths of the GIRONDE only

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL—RUPEES 4,00,000,

(With power to increase)

In 4,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each, of which 3,000 have already been taken up, and the balance 1,000 are now offered to the Public.

Rupees 10 payable on application,
Rupees 10 ,, allotment,
And the balance in Calls of Rs. 20 per Share at not less than 2 months' intervals.

DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MCKENZIE, Esq.
J. RICH, Esq.
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. R. MARCKS, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY & BROWN.

BANKERS.
THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

AUDITOR.
N. S. SYMONS, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the present firm of C. MARCKS and COMPANY, Jewellers, Watch and Clock-makers, Opticians, Pianoforte Importers, and Merchants, in Bombay and Poona.

The present firm was established by the Vendor, Mr. C. R. Marcks (who is the sole proprietor) in 1874, and from small beginnings its business has steadily and rapidly increased, until it is now in possession of a valuable stock with suitable and well-situated Leasehold premises both in Bombay and Poona.

It may give some idea of the success and progress that has attended the operations of the firm if a comparative statement of the amount of business done for a few years is shown—which is as follows :—

	Rs.
In 1875 the turn over was	40,000
,, 1880 ,, ,, ,, ,,	1,58,000
,, 1882 ,, ,, ,, ,,	2,22,000
,, the 11 months ending 30th November it was	2,78,000

And there is little doubt that when the present year is completed, that the turn over will have amounted to over Three lakhs of rupees.

The Vendor holds leases of the premises at Bombay and Poona which have nearly six years yet to run.

The premises in Rampart Row, Bombay, are held at a low rental, the Vendor having purchased from the late occupier the lease for Rs. 7,000, and it is proposed to allow the Vendor Rs. 5,000 on account of the unexpired portion of this lease. Considering the great rise in rents since the lease was entered into it is considered that this will be a most advantageous arrangement for the Company.

The Vendor holds two valuable Agencies, viz., that for Dr. A. Menist's optical goods and that for Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianofortes, the good will of which will be made over to the Company.

Mr. Marcks, the Vendor, agrees to hand over to the Company the whole of the present stock-in-trade, which is of the most modern description, at its cost price to him in Bombay or Poona, as the case may be (allowing for anything that could have deteriorated), and 12 per cent. on the valuation to be arrived at for good-will; also to make over the leases of the different premises, an allowance being made for the Rampart Row establishment as mentioned above.

In addition to the establishments in Poona and Rampart Row, Bombay, there is an establishment in Church Gate Street, Bombay, for the manufacture of Tower and Turret Clocks, which, it is expected, will prove a financial success; the lease of these premises will also be handed over.

The value of the entire stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures is roughly estimated at about 3 lakhs of rupees, but will be ascertained by independent valuers appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Company will carry out all existing engagements with assistants, and will also accept assignments of the existing leases in Bombay and Poona.

The charges in connection with the formation of the Company will be light as no promotion money will be paid.

The outstanding accounts due to the firm will be made over to the Company and any bad debts made prior to the formation of the Company will be borne by the Vendor; goods on the sea will be made over to the Company at their actual cost. The amount of the last two items will be ascertained by the Company's Auditor, Mr. Symons.

Mr. C. R. Marcks will agree to act as Managing Director of the Company for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 750 per month, with a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount of dividends declared during that period.

During the first 3 years after the formation of the Company, the Vendor guarantees that the shareholders shall receive dividends at the rate of not less than 9 per cent. per annum on the capital subscribed, and engages not to carry on business in Bombay or Poona at any future time in opposition to the interests of the Company. In order to secure this dividend, the Vendor agrees to deposit with the Company ,080 fully paid-up shares as security for the payment of the dividend.

It is considered that this is a very favourable opportunity for investment as the shareholders will at once become possessed of an established concern which is doing a profitable business, and which only requires additional capital to expand it. The Vendor's object in turning the business into a Limited Company is to extend it, and to show his faith in it he is taking 2 lakhs in shares himself, that is half the entire capital.

Limited Companies of this kind in Bombay have been, on the whole, good investments, as the following quotations of the prices at which some of such Companies' shares stand at the present time shows :—

	Per value of shares.		Market value to-day.
Treacher & Co.	Rs. 500		Rs. 1,200
Thacker & Co.	,, 100		,, 161
Kemp & Co.	,, 175	(paid-up)	,, 324
[illegible]ham, Pile & Co.	,, 100		,, 170

The following agreements will be made, viz.—

1.—A contract between Mr. C. R. Marcks trading under the style of C. Marcks and Company, to sell to the Company his good-will, stock-in-trade, fixtures, furniture and assets, and an agreement by which he guarantees that the dividends of the Company shall not be less, for the first 3 years of its existence than at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and to hold and deposit for 3 years 1,080 shares with the Company as security for his guarantee, and that he will not at any future time carry on business in Bombay and Poona in opposition to the Company.

2.—A contract between Mr. C. R. Marcks and the Company by which he agrees to serve the Company for 3 years as Managing Director at a monthly salary of Rs. 750, and a sum which shall be equal to 10 per cent., on the amount of dividend declared.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from Messrs. C. Marcks & Company, Bombay and Poona, and at the Agra Bank, Bombay.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Contracts abovementioned may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

Bombay, 31st December, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHARE LIST of MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., Limited, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, and for up-country, on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

Bombay, [illegible] January, 1885.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MARINE SURVEYOR at the undernoted address.

KENNETH MACAULAY,
Commander, B. I. S. N. Company.

3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 6th January, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MURRAY arrived from GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1885.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. ASIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

FOR SALE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
GENERAL BIDDULPH'S SUMMER HOMES FOR SOLDIER'S CHILDREN.
NOTES OF A TRIP TO TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA.

June to September, 1884, by W. B.; containing amongst other information the actual expenses of the trip. Second Edition, revised and enlarged to Forty-six pages.

Price 8 annas per copy, or with postage 8½ annas. Apply to MANAGER, Civil and Military Gazette Press, LAHORE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.

In great variety, from 6 annas upwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER, SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use, the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

	Rs.	a.
Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	2	8
Desk ,, ,,	3	8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point	5	0
Refills for Gold Pen	3	8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. have now on hand

A LARGE SELECTION OF PHOTO. FRAMES
IN
PLUSH, LEATHER, WOOD, &c.
PHOTO ALBUMS
IN
PLUSH, CALF, MOROCCO AND RUSSIA.
A GREAT VARIETY OF OLEOGRAPHS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DESPATCH BOXES, DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.
A LARGE STOCK OF PLUSH GOODS, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
viz.,
ICE WATER PITCHERS, TEA SETS,
BUTTER DISHES, CAKE BASKETS,
WAITERS, &c., &c.
ALSO
A LARGE SELECTION OF MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
INCLUDING
PEN-KNIVES, SPORTING KNIVES,
RAZORS, GENTS INSTRUMENT CASES
AND
LADIES' CASES OF SCISSORS.
MECHANICAL AND OTHER TOYS IN GREAT VARIETY.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given as required by Sections 78 and 79 of the Bombay Municipal Act that the VALUATION for 1885-86 of all houses, buildings, and lands liable to the Municipal Rates in the Fort, Colaba, and Mandvi wards has been completed, and that the Assessment Book for these wards may be inspected at the Municipal Office.

Also that the Commissioner will, on the 23rd January [illegible] to revise the said valuation.

All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of valuation.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1885.

NOTICES.

THE PERIM COAL COMPANY, Limited.

WITH reference to the wreck of the s.s. RAISBY on Perim Island, this steamer had called at Aden for coals, and was continuing her homeward voyage direct to Suez, without calling at Perim Island.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

30th December, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The Children's Annual Treat will take place at the Schools, Byculla, on TUESDAY, January 6, at 5-30 o'clock p.m.

Admission by tickets only, which will be forwarded to the subscribers. Tickets (Re. 1 each) can also be had on application at the Secretary's office at the Schools.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

19, Church-gate-street.

LORD RIPON RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND.

IN pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 29th November, ultimo, ALL CLASSES of the INHABITANTS of the Bombay Presidency are INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE to this Fund, and to pay the amounts of their subscriptions into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

Gentlemen who have already subscribed are also requested to pay their subscriptions into the same Bank.

V. N. MANDLIK,	K. T. TELANG,
B. TYABJEE,	HURKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
M. C. MURZBAN,	
P. M. MEHTA.	

P. F. GOMES,
Honorary Secretaries.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM the 1st January, 1885, money orders will be issued in India for payment in any of the following British Colonies and Possessions :—

Newfoundland.
Bermuda.
Falkland Islands.

South and West Africa......
- Cape Colony,
- Gambia.
- Gold Coast,
- Lagos.
- Natal.
- St. Helena.
- Seychelles.
- Sierra Leone.

West Indies......
- Antigua.
- Bahamas.
- Barbadoes.
- British Guiana.
- Dominica.
- Grenada.
- Honduras (British.)
- Jamaica.
- Montserrat.
- Nevis.
- St. Kitts.
- St. Lucia.
- St. Vincent.
- Tobago.
- Trinidad.
- Turk's Islands.

Cyprus.
North Borneo.

2. The conditions under which money orders for payment in any of the above named Colonies or possessions will be issued are the same as those laid down in the Indian Postal Guide for money orders payable in the United Kingdom. The amount of each order may not exceed £10.

3. The rates of commission payable by remitters in India on money orders drawn upon any of the countries or the places named will be the same as on money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, viz. :—

On sums not exceeding	£2 Sterling	[illegible]
On sums exceeding	£2, but not exceeding £5	[illegible]
,, ,,	£5 ,, ,, £7	[illegible]
,, ,,	£7 ,, ,, £10	1 0

4. In addition to the above rates, a further commission will be deducted from the amount of the orders by the London Post Office before payment is made in any of the countries or places named. This further commission, which is charged for the service of forwarding the money orders, will be at the following rates :—

On orders not exceeding £2 Sterling in value	3d.
,, exceeding £2, but not exceeding £5 in value,	6d.
,, ,, £5 ,, ,, £7	[illegible]
,, ,, £7 ,, ,, £10	1 shilling.

A similar deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the value of money orders that may be received for payment in India from any of the Colonies or places referred to.

5. With effect from the same date, the rate of commission chargeable upon money orders drawn upon the United States of America will be reduced from [illegible] per cent., the rate now in force, to the rates mentioned above, and the exchange of money orders with the United States will be assimilated in all respects to that with the Colonies and places enumerated in the first para. of this notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, 19th December, 1884.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

REUTER'S closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date, delivered this morning, add little to what we have already reported. Stock Exchange quotations are unaltered, except only Rupee Paper, in which an advance of ⅛ is reported.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease	Rs.	13,93,248
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	"	70,902
Other Deposits	Increase	"	24,447
Govt. Securities	Decrease	"	1,76,775
Loans	Increase	"	50,260
Bills Discounted	Decrease	"	9,691
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	"	41,269
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease	"	12,25,953

This reduction in the Cash Balance, it will be observed, is entirely due to withdrawals from the Government Account, the trade demand being practically the same as the previous week. Outside there is a shade more inquiry for money, but the Bank minimum is still ahead of the open market, and is not likely to be advanced yet a while.

EXCHANGE has been very firm to-day, with a partial advance of 1-32. The rise is confirmed quite, as regards Bank Bills, but private paper finds no sellers except at the previous quotation. For ready bills we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 5-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Credits	" "	1s. 7 17-32 to 9-16d.	"
Francs	" "	2·08	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather pressed for sale again, owing to continued adverse news from Calcutta, where money seems to be hardening in value. Fours have receded to Rs. 98, and Four-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 101⅛.

The SHARE MARKET is somewhat steadier, so far as Spinning Mills go, a partial recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share being quoted in most of the leading concerns. Press companies are still weak. Bank of Bombays are back again to Rs. 761¼. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company are down to to Rs 4,425, ex. div.

COTTON.—A considerable business was done in the bazaar on Saturday night and Sunday, Broach having changed hands at Rs. 230½, New Good Bhownuggur at Rs. 203 to Rs. 205, and Good Julgaum for March at Rs. 200 per candy. Sellers still adhere to these prices to-day, but European buyers decline to go on so much above the parity of home rate.

Reuter corrects his figures of the visible supply this morning to 3,210,000 instead of 2,750,000 bales; even at the former figure, however, we are 250,000 bales below last year.

WHEAT is firm but not dearer, the rise in freight and exchange acting as a check on rupee prices.

LINSEED is easier again at Rs. 6 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are very firm for early loading, the steamer Arago being reported fixed for London at 27s. 6d., whilst for Liverpool the quotation is 26s. 3d., new scale.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd January, as compared with the statement of 27th December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 27. Rs.	Jan. 3. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,40,527	36,47,279
do. do. at Branches	12,61,318	11,90,416
Other Deposits	2,13,41,828	2,13,66,275
Post Bills	19,729	25,299
Cash Credits undrawn	5,87,591	6,12,403
	4,07,50,993	3,93,41,672
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,93,869	50,17,094
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,33,871	17,28,414
Loans, on Security of do.	35,23,258	35,73,518
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,325	3,903
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,06,86, 23	1,06,76,332
Stamps	2,732	2,715
Dead Stock Rs. 5,66,079 Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000	3,11,079	3,11,079
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,67,450	10,26,181
Cash and Currency Notes	1,82,28,386	1,70,02,433
	4,07,50,993	3,93,41,672

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible] p. ct.	761¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
[illegible] Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brel's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton [illegible] Co.	1,[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Broach [illegible] Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	260
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	960
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,325xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	1,825
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	307½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	400
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	200
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	600
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	691
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	825

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	525
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	112
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	32
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
B[illegible] Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	220
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	980
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	362½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 37½	760
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	610
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	[illegible]
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	550
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,220
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	..	815
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,165
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	[illegible]
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,600	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	210
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	680
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	132½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	955
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	520
Parell S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	225
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6½	21
[illegible] Spinning Company	2,250	500	500	..	150
Queen Spinning	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	820
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,00	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 70	1,400
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	30	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	775
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	3,600	700	700	Rs. 30	785
Port Canning Co.	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	325

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain Geo. Raffin, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 122 deck passengers.

THE steamer Inchrhona, 1,493 tons, Captain J. Antony, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Aden (27th Dec.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, 880 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. B. Steward, Mrs. Coghlan and infant, Dr. Turnbull, Mr. N. M. Cornell, Mr. Darashaw, and 71 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Jan. 3
5	Charlie Baker	Herbert	New York.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Satara, Mackerness, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Adria, Raffin, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ashleigh Brook, to Marseilles.

[illegible] Inchrhona, to Marseilles.

[illegible] Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.

Brig Flor [illegible] de Deus, to Delagoa Bay.

[illegible] Fulka Islands, to Mozambique.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvie s—5 packages earthenware, Bharusal Bhimsal; 10 cases cotton umbrellas, Ebram Hajee Ahmed.

Victoria s—25 cases whiskey, Maneckjee Cowasjee Tadivala and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilvie s—2 cases alpaca umbrellas, Ebram Hajee Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—15 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee.

Teviot s—17 cases medicines and 12 packages pale ale, Treacher and Co; 167 cases gunpowder.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—75 cases victoria blue colour, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 82 kegs iron wire nails, Hassumally Lallmeya; 27 packages glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 100 kegs iron wire nails, Fazul Noor Mahomed; 39 packages glassware, Jaffer Runmul; 50 packages glassware, Jafferbhoy Rehimtoola.

FROM HULL.

Cairo s—7 casks green colour, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 750 barrels alum, Hurrydass Goculdass; 32 bales paper, M. A. M. Surufally; 250 barrels alum, Hemraz Khimjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—2 cases saffron, Hajee Jeewa Noormahomed.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—131 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

Hydaspes s—, 15 cases champagne, The Byculla Club.

Anglo-Indian s—9 cases burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Malwa s—11 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Glava s—5 cases claret, Geo. Gahagan and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

BOMBAY, 4th January, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·011
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	69·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·1
General Direction of Wind*	E, NE, N, NNW, WNW, NW, NNW, N, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	170

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Hall, Major 5th Punjaub Infantry, on [illegible], from Dera Ismail Khan.

JANUARY 4.

Sutherland, Lieut, Border, on leave, from Agra.

Kitchener, Captain, W Yorkshire, on duty, from Sialkote.

Leathem, Captain, Glocestershire, on leave, from Poona.

Powis, Captain, N Staffordshire, on duty, from Quetta.

Simpson, Col, N Staffordshire, on duty, from Quetta.

Walter, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Potts, Major, R M Fusiliers, from leave, from England.

Boyd, Surg, on duty, from England.

Phelips, Lieut Col, 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Deesa.

Chichester, Lieut, N Staffordshire, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Geldard, Lieut, N Staffordshire, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Strutt, Lieut Col, 3rd Bombay N L I, on duty, from Thul Chotiall.

Laing, Major, Col, 3rd Bombay N L I, on duty, from Thul Chotiall.

MacMahon, Captain, 3rd Bombay N L I, on duty, from Thul Chotiall.

Birdwood, Lieut, 3rd Bombay N L I, on duty, from Thul Chotiall.

Craufurd, Lieut, 3rd Bombay N L I, on duty, from Thul Chotiall.

Sargent, Surg, 3rd Bombay N L I, on duty, from Thul Chotiall.

Coles, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Afghanistan.

JANUARY 5.

Nares, Major, Dy Ast Adjt Genl for Musketry, on duty, from Banda.

Oliver, Lieut, Middlesex, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Phelips, Lieut Col, 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Deesa.

JANUARY 5.

Damania, Surg, on duty, to Satara.

Powis, Captain, N Staffordshire, on duty, to Mhow.

Chichester, Lieut, N Staffordshire, on duty, to Poona.

Nares, Major, Dy Ast Adjt Genl from Musketry, on duty, to Mhow.

Coles, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Poona.

Strutt, Lieut Col, 3rd Bombay N L I, on duty, to Poona.

Laing, Major, 3rd Bombay NLI, on duty, to Poona.

MacMahon, Captain, 3rd Bombay NLI, on duty to Poona.

Birdwood, Lieut, 3rd Bombay NLI, on duty, to Poona.

Craufurd, Lieut, 3rd Bombay NLI, on duty to Poona.

Sargent, Surg, 3rd Bombay NLI, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 6.

The usual Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

Cadet W. L. Shaw having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to I Company.

Vol. A. Toulmin is transferred from [illegible] Company from this date.

INDO-WIMBLEDON RIFLE COMPETITION.

No. of [illegible]—7 at each distance. Targets—Iron, or [illegible] and paper. Address from 24th to 30th instant—Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.

ROBT. FRANCIS, Major,
Secretary pro tem.

Umballa, 23rd Dec., 1884.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 *till* 5.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW.
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
10, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos, bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano....... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... " 36 " " or " 82
Semi-grand, on three legs " 66 " " or " 1,3[illegible]
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES............MESSRS. TOWERS AND GLOVER.

TOWERS AND GLOVER COMBINATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH.
LECOCQ'S CHARMING OPERA
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
FULL CAST.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
NEW DRESSES AND NEW SCENERY.
STAGE MANAGER ....FRANK TOWERS.
DIRECTOR ....W. H. WOODS.
PIANIST ....MONS. FALLOWFIELD.
SCENIC ARTIST..............MR. FREYBERGER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.........GRAY DEW.
ADMISSION, Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Secure seats early.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TICKELL.—January 4, at Middle Colaba, Charles Tickell, late I. N., aged 62, deeply regretted. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAYDON.—December 28, at Kurseong, the wife of F. E. Haydon, M. B., of a daughter.

HEWETSON.—December 30, at Bangalore, the wife of Edwd. Hewetson, Esq., D. S. P., of a daughter.

MACNABB.—December 31, at Umballa, the wife of J. W. Macnabb, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

[illegible] at St. [illegible] Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev. W. J. Burdett, Marceline John Chabr[illegible], Executive Engineer, to Annie Madeline, fourth daughter of the late W. H. Johnson, Esquire, of Kashmir.

DEATHS.

GOODSIR.—January 3, at Royapuram, Madras, Joseph William, the youngest son of J. B. Goodsir, of bronchitis.

HALDWELL.—December 30, at Bangalore, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. George Haldwell, Retired Surgeon Madras Medical Establishment, aged 73 years.

MURRAY.—December 2, at 8, Chowringhee, Calcutta, suddenly, Colin Murray, aged 44 years.

TATE.—November 25, on board the s. s. Navarino, Gertrude Frances, infant daughter of Alex. Chambers Tate, M. C. S.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1885.

WHAT is the meaning of the mysterious naval demonstration which the Government have made, with startling and inexplicable suddenness? The telegram that "the Channel Squadron has been ordered to sea, destination unknown" is scarcely like the traditional bolt shot out of a blue sky, since the political firmament just now is not of the bluest. England is not at this moment on the best of terms with all her neighbours. France is jealous and resentful; Germany is cold and something more; and we have had occasion lately to invite Russia to withdraw her Cossacks from advanced positions in Central Asia. But in all this it is hard to find even the suggestion of an explanation for a move which, the telegram says, has caused great excitement. Is this a counter-stroke to some new colonial adventure on the part of Germany or France? Or has the Egyptian difficulty entered upon some new phase which renders a naval demonstration necessary? There has been nothing like it since that order for the despatch of the Mediterranean Squadron to the Sea of Marmora which led to the withdrawal of the Earl of Carnarvon from Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet. Difficult as it is to account for this sudden *coup de main*, it abundantly accounts for Mr. Gladstone's sleeplessness. An explanation of it will be awaited with anxiety.

* * *

[illegible] Dr. Blaney [illegible] pointed out the international duty of India in regard to cholera is timely, and is obviously written under a full sense of the importance of the subject with which it deals. Nevertheless it contains propositions some of which we should accept with great hesitation, while there are others which we should be obliged to reject almost without reserve. We are not, in the first place, quite as certain as our correspondent is that throughout Europe India is regarded as the only place of origin of cholera. That this view largely prevails in Continental Europe is undoubtedly the case. They believe in it all over Italy; but then Italy is a country of whose advance in medical science an estimate may be formed from the fact that bleeding for all the ills of humanity has scarcely become old fashioned there, and that in all its villages the *phlebotomista* is still greatly in request. Whether the Italians and their neighbours believe in the exclusively Indian origin of cholera because they believe in the efficacy of quarantine, or whether they believe in quarantine because they cling so closely to the Indian origin theory, is a question which the best informed amongst them would scarcely be able to answer. The two beliefs undoubtedly go together. The one is the complement of the other, and we shall no doubt hear of the disappearance of one of them at about the time that the other is discarded. But to argue as though the view that prevails upon this subject amongst the Faculty of Naples, for instance, or that of Marseilles, or possibly Paris, were an ascertained fact, is to make an assumption scarcely warranted by the state of scientific knowledge upon the question. Whatever Continental opinion concerning it may be, English medical opinion is by no means disposed to concur in the proposition. The time has not come when it would be prudent even for the most authoritative of experts to pronounce dogmatically upon it, but it must be admitted that the epidemic of last autumn has by no means strengthened the case of those who say that India is the only place of origin of cholera. The truth is that there is no evidence whatever that the outbreaks in the South of France and in Italy were caused by the introduction of disease from the East. Some clever French doctors who thought they could give bacillary proof that the earlier patients in the Toulon hospital were suffering from "undoubted Asiatic cholera" satisfied themselves, by a palpably defective process of *à priori* reasoning, that the disease had been introduced into a savoury French city by some traveller from the unsavoury East. We hope Dr. Blaney did not intend to adopt this method of proof; but he has scarcely avoided adopting the results of it, and if some of his readers think that he means to infer that all the cholera that visits Europe has its origin in India, the fault will be his, rather than theirs. For that, whether he accepts it or not, is the assumption upon which his argument is based. Whether it is valid or not, it is certainly premature, for the inquiry is one in which assumptions, at any rate upon essential points, are altogether inadmissible. The daily increasing body of evidence against the theory of the contagiousness of cholera should warn us against being dogmatic on either side, and especially on the side of the "exclusively Indian origin" theory. Against that we are warned not only by the usual reasons against coming to hasty conclusions on disputed points, but by the experience of the outbreak in Southern Europe last year and of the epidemic in Egypt in 1883. Nothing but the almost traditional notion that cholera could not spontaneously originate outside of India, no matter in what pest-bed of loathsomeness, deterred people from believing that the Egyptian outbreak had its origin within the country itself. Dr. Blaney's reminder that Sir Guyer Hunter's report on the subject did not satisfy Europe is true enough. But what would satisfy Europe—that part of Europe, we mean, which clings to the notion that there can be no cholera, even in filthy, overcrowded, and ill-drained Naples, but what comes, directly or indirectly, from India?

We cannot accept as even approximately correct the gloomy and disquieting description which Dr. Blaney gives us of the condition of things in Bombay. He uses language which goes perhaps further than his intention, implying that the sanitation of Bombay is excessively bad, and that it is getting worse; asserting that the city is in its sad plight owing to a system of conservancy now adopted which is not only "wholly opposed to sanitation," but is "wholly opposed to the expressed wishes of Government, and is calculated not to oppose cholera." If this were to be taken in Egypt and the Mediterranean States as a correct and authoritative statement of the condition of Bombay, vessels hailing from this port would never be out of quarantine. Here is the bill of particulars which our correspondent gives in support of his sweeping allegation that the system prevailing is calculated to encourage and not to oppose the spread of cholera:—"In this city," he says, "several millions sterling have been expended in sanitation, but at the present moment all the solid filth is preserved in its very midst, these deposits amounting to several million tons; while its windward shore is fouled with the whole of the liquid abominations, and these abominations have been recently augmented by the discharge of the whole of the night-soil conveyed through the city in one single sewer, diluted with sea water." Where does the writer get his several millions sterling, and where does he get his several million tons of solid filth, preserved in the midst of the town? The cost of the great drainage system, when complete, will be not several millions, but fifty lakhs, or half a million sterling. Some seventeen lakhs have been expended on the first section of the drainage, which is now being brought into work with satisfactory results. The "several million tons of solid filth" in the midst of the city have no existence. Doubtless what is referred to is the deposit of town sweepings on the Byculla Flats to the north of the town. A pestilential swamp has thus been nearly reclaimed, large areas having been converted into garden-land which yields a considerable [illegible] to the city. To talk of this transformation as the preservation of several million tons of solid filth in the midst of the city, is certainly taking a liberty with the facts. As for the allegation that the windward foreshore of Bombay is fouled with the liquid abomination of the whole city, it may be set aside as a rhetorical exaggeration. To understand the question it must be borne in mind that it was found after much anxious inquiry that the liquid abominations must be sent out into the current of the deep sea in the north-west of Bombay, and thus floated out in the direction of Africa, or that it must be sent into the land-bound harbour, which it would silt up and befoul. Experiments were made with a view to ascertain whether, as a matter of fact, the ocean current would take whatever was committed to it away from the island, and they were deemed to negative the apprehension of those who maintain, as Dr. Blaney does, that the whole mass will come back upon the foreshore and poison the city. There is no sign of the wholesale pollution of the western shore which was anticipated. Now that the defects existing in the arrangements at the point of discharge have been removed and the outlet pipe carried out to some distance under the water-line, there is no longer any complaint, or any ground for complaint. It is not the case that what the city has done is opposed to the expressed wishes of Government. So far from this being the case the great scheme of drainage now in course of execution was strongly recommended to the approval of the Corporation by the Government. Sir Richard Temple was very proud of his success in inducing the Municipal body to lay aside its doubt and hesitations, and accept the scheme in its entirety. What the Government of Bombay strongly disapproved of, and almost resented, was the continuance till quite recently of the practice of discharging daily into the harbour a considerable proportion of the night-soil of the city. This nuisance has been recently put an end to by the best means practicable. The night-soil has been discharged into the sea at Worlee, instead of into the harbour at Carnac-bunder. Dr. Blaney, who is so depressed at the thought that the city has contravened the wishes of Government in regard to sanitary matters, considers the compliance with the Government requisition, that the harbour should be no longer polluted, as a serious aggravation of the [illegible] Bombay. We certainly do not share his opinion on this point, or on that of the general sanitary condition of the city.

The practical suggestions with which Dr. Blaney ends his letter are less open to objection. We must all of us be as anxious as he is to show the world—even the not very discerning professors of State medicine in Europe who know of no other protection against cholera than a foolish and ineffectual system of quarantine—that whether or not India is the ancestral seat and the only permanent home of cholera, she is at least doing her best to expel so unwelcome a guest. There is much to be said for the proposal to establish in Bombay a permanent staff for the investigation of cholera. The only objection that there is to it is the possibility that a staff permanently entrusted with such a mission of experiment and inquiry might set about its functions in a more perfunctory way than a body of special commissioners. This is a possible rather than a probable objection; there is at any rate scarcely enough certainty in it to justify the dismissal of the project without serious consideration. It is evident that the whole field of inquiry has not yet been covered. Dr. Klein and his associates have come and gone, and with every desire to do justice to their industry and to the conscientious [illegible] which they put their high attainments during the three months that they were in India, we are bound to say that they have taught us very little indeed on the positive side of the question. The energy which the medical authorities in Europe are still displaying in regard to it shows that even on the Continent, despite the tendency to a narrow-minded dogmatism which there prevails in all that relates to State medicine, it is still treated as an unsolved problem. The report of the Klein Commission will stimulate rather than deter inquiry. It will be only one more incentive to Dr. Koch, whose bacillar theory it so unsparingly assails, to strengthen his proofs. His reputed intention to revisit India next cold weather is a significant indication that the controversy is still open, and is likely to remain so for a long time to come. So far as our own direct interests are concerned, the matter perhaps is of secondary importance. No commission of inquiry is necessary—except perhaps amongst the quarantining States of Continental Europe—to show what part improved sanitation can play in preventing cholera. By this time we are all pretty well enlightened upon that point; we have only to see to it that we act up to our light. But we must not be behind our neighbours in the work of sanitary investigation, any more than we are behind the most exacting amongst them in the application of sanitary principles. The organization of a permanent Cholera Investigation Department for India might be attended with difficulty; but it is evident that there must be more "obstinate questionings" into all that relates to the origin and distribution of cholera before we can deem our duty in this matter to have been discharged. In so far as he has called attention to that particular point, Dr. Blaney has done good service. We differ from him, however, in his view that it is an "international duty" to which he summons the Indian authorities. It is a duty quite as much to ourselves as to our neighbours.

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MR. GRANT DUFF'S recent order relating to the dress of native gentlemen who attend receptions at Government House is only one more manifestation of the universality of that gifted gentleman's interest. As one reads his elaborate instructions for the arraying of his guests, one is reminded of the familiar notification in one of the lower lines of a play-bill to the effect that "the costumes are under the direction of" such and such eminent artist, the last word always in italics and with the final "e." Would it not add to the interest, to say nothing of the dignity, of the next notification of a levée in the *Madras Government Gazette* if it were officially set forth that "the costumes of native gentlemen will be under the direction of His Excellency the Governor?" As to the order itself, there must be few who have sufficiently mastered the philosophy of clothes to be in a position adequately to appreciate it. We suppose that the direction that the head-dress should consist of a turban belongs to the weightier matters of the sartorial law, and that it would be deemed to be against good manners for a Mahomedan gentleman to appear before Mr. Grant Duff in a fez. The prohibition against loose shawls may or may not be necessary. We gladly take note of it, nevertheless, as a proof of the vastness of the interests which the Governor of Madras takes under his care. Of the thoroughness with which he has applied himself to the task of regulating the dress of his native visitors, a very striking illustration is given in the order that gentlemen shall wear a waistband or girdle over or under the robe. A waistband worn under the robe is, no doubt, an object of utility rather than of beauty, and one would have thought that a hidden kummerbund was as much out of the range of a levée costumier's attention as any other of the confidential portions of the human wardrobe. But then have we not, as a noteworthy example of the art of doing the thing thoroughly, the case of the earnest amateur who blacked himself all over in order to do justice to Othello? There is nothing like scrupulous exactitude in these matters. And although we are indebted for the invitation to "consider the human leg" to the same Mr. Pecksniff who said "let us be moral," it is well that, as Mr. Grant Duff ordains, the lower limbs—including probably those of the tables and chairs—should be carefully covered. Besides, Mr. Grant Duff comes from the Highlands, and knows something about audacious candour in dress. It is only his ancestors who could reasonably resent this bold stroke for decorum.

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THE cause of social reform amongst the Hindoos has been taken up at Madras with just as much good sense and moderation as is compatible with the enthusiasm of ardent reformers. The Madras graduates who met to discuss this matter last week went to work with no extravagant expectations. One of them declared himself "dead against legislation for social reforms;" and yet those who were most opposed to State intervention did not seem the less earnest in their desire for reform. The resolution that was framed on the subject of child marriage seemed to give more than sufficient emphasis to the observation of one of its supporters that "they must be content with humble measures." There is, indeed, something modest in a project of reform limited to the prevention of marriages of boys under sixteen and of girls under ten. But it is better that those who take up this work should go about it in their own way and at their own pace. No one will reproach the Madras graduates with having begun it in the spirit of mere idealists. They seem disposed to hasten slowly, and perhaps it is only by a slow, cautious, and patient advance that any real progress can be made. Reformers of the Hindoo marriage system who set out with the contention that the Shastras are on their side ought to escape the reproaches which have been cast upon the less orthodox disturbers of old customs. A few more meetings like that at Madras, if conducted in the spirit which prevailed there, would go a very long way towards the creation of a public opinion on this subject.

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THE vacancy in the office of Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which was caused by the death of Mr. John Gordon was filled yesterday by the appointment of Mr. John Marshall. There were a very large number of applicants—some of them gentlemen already possessing the confidence and the esteem of the Chamber and of the commercial community—but the choice that has been made will be generally endorsed. Mr. Marshall's connection of many years' standing with this journal precludes us from speaking quite as freely as we should have wished to do upon his undoubted qualifications for the post. Our readers have had abundant opportunity for estimating the soundness of his judgment in commercial matters, and we are sure that in the Chamber of Commerce his wide acquaintance with the wants and aspirations of the commercial community, and his practical and intimate knowledge of trade [illegible] both in India and at home, will be turned to good account. Mr. Marshall enters upon the post with the good wishes of a community who have learnt to esteem him, and who have every confidence in his ability to discharge with credit the duties of a very responsible post.

THE LATE DR. MOREHEAD.*

THE name of Dr. Charles Morehead will be known perhaps to few outside of the immediate sphere in which he lived. But the nobleness of his character and the importance, to India especially, of the work which he did in his own profession fully justify, in our opinion, this short memoir of him now published by Mr. Hermann Haines. Dr. Morehead entered the Bombay Medical Service in 1829, after a course of instruction at Edinburgh and Paris, and almost immediately received an appointment on the staff of Sir Robert Grant, into whose plans for the improvement of medical science in India he entered with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1835 he became secretary of the new Bombay Medical and Physical Society, and during the twelve years he held that post he applied himself to furthering the noble object which he called the highest aim of his ambition, viz., the giving to the people of India the permanent benefits of medical science by introducing an efficient system of medical education. There had already been a Bombay medical school, which had failed; but Morehead was not the man to acquiesce in a first failure of this kind, more especially as that was due to defects in organization. These he determined to remedy. To his energy therefore, and single-hearted zeal in a great measure, we owe the foundation of the Grant Medical College in 1843, of which he naturally became the first principal. He now applied himself with characteristic thoroughness to setting the new institution on a firm basis. He had no intention, as he put it, of slavishly following other models. He was determined to give far more importance than usual to clinical, that is, bedside, instruction which was made immediately possible by the simultaneous foundation of the new native hospital by the munificence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. But Dr. Morehead's large views of education were not confined by any means to the imparting of professional knowledge only. Their great mission, he told his first batch of graduates, was the noble one of national amelioration in its broadest sense. That the result was not equal to his expectations was not his fault. Achievement ever lags behind endeavour. It was found that the students came to the institution so ill-prepared as to be unable to take advantage of the opportunities [illegible]. In 1857 Dr. Morehead was obliged, owing to his health, to seek a change of climate, and took this opportunity of visiting Madras and Calcutta, in order that he might compare the working of the medical colleges there with Grant College. He had reason, from what he saw, to be much dissatisfied with their system as compared with his own. In 1859 he was obliged to break off his connexion with the college, and return permanently to England. But he kept up his interest in his old work, and watched with regret a gradual departure from the principles on which he had carefully based the institution. Chief among the changes of which he disapproved was the establishment of vernacular classes for native instruction. He also viewed with uneasiness the increase of numbers in the college (which rose from about 20 to 280 in 1866), as precluding the possibility of thorough attention being given to each pupil. He now brought out a second and enlarged edition of his most important medical work on clinical researches on disease in India; a book written for the special benefit of Indian graduates who might be placed in positions where reference to books or communications with professional brethren would be impossible. This book was much more than a mere record of special cases, for it contained reflections and suggestions on the causes of disease in general, and especially in tropical climates. Dr. Parker spoke of it as "the greatest gift ever received by the profession in India."

In 1881 Dr. Morehead received a mark of public appreciation by being made a Companion of the order of the Indian Empire, in company with three other Indian medical officers; an honour which he well deserved, but was not destined long to enjoy. He passed away peacefully on August 24, 1882, in the fulness of years, after a life of quiet usefulness and unostentatious philanthropy. It is well for us to read such lives as this, in order that we may see how each one of us, though he be not a great general, or poet, or orator, yet may do much in his own sphere of life to increase our knowledge and to ameliorate the lot of others. [illegible] for this little work, which sets before us in a [illegible] clear and interesting manner, an example which we all may follow.

POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP CHICHLI, JAN. 2.

THIS morning, the first day of the camp of exercise near Poona, the regiments forming the 1st Brigade under the command of Colonel Sturt, 7th N. I., the senior officer with the force, Brigadier-General Gillespie not having yet joined from Nusseerabad, were formed up at 5-30 on the Poona polo ground, for the purpose of proceeding to their camp near Chichli, a small village and fort on the Kurnawa river, this being one of the places chosen for one of the three camps composing the camp of exercise; the other two being at Chinchwud and Chichowli respectively, the one a railway station on the G. I. P. Railway, and the other a small village about three miles away. The whole of the camps are about the same distance apart, whilst the head-quarters camp is at Nigri, a place where former manœuvres took place. The troops were formed up in mass of columns, with ammunition and intrenching tools in rear of each regiment. The Poona Horse and 2nd Gloucester Regiment furnished the advanced guard, and the 25th N. L. I. the rear guard. At Kirkee the Artillery joined the column, consisting of D-B. R. H. A. and E-1 R. A. The following regiments were present, and will form the 1st Brigade through the manœuvres:—Poona Horse under Lieut.-Colonel Hogg, the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, the 7th N. I. under the command of Colonel Sturt, and the 25th N. L. I. with Lieutenant-Colonel Withers—in all about 1,770 men. The route was over the Band and Holkar's bridges, and along the road to Bombay until within three miles of Chinchwud, where the column turned off to the right and across country for about three miles to the selected site of the camp. The country in its vicinity is covered with crops, and consequently there was some difficulty in finding places for so many regiments in one spot. However, the Quartermaster-General's Department solved the difficulty, and a space was found which would not interfere with or destroy the crops. Chichli camp is situated on the [illegible] of a small hill, and is an echelon of regiments in reverse order to that in which they marched out. With the 1st Brigade are Lieut. Scallon, 23rd N. L. I., and Capt. Proudfoot, 9th N. I., who act as Brigade Major and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, respectively, and they have been doing their best to make things comfortable for everyone. The 2nd and 3rd Brigades leave Poona on the 4th and 6th January, after which it is supposed the business of the camp will commence, as not even the general idea has been promulgated yet. The weather is rather warm at present, in fact warmer than it should be at this season of the year. The study of the new attack which is to be practised before the termination of the manœuvres is at present engaging the attention of everyone, and I will not say more about it now than that it does not differ much from the old attack; but a number of new ideas have been evolved, and it is to be hoped that they will puzzle the enemy when the row commences as much as they do many of the inhabitants of the camp.

JALNA CAMP OF EXERCSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA JAN. 2.

THE whole of the troops intended to take part in the Jalna camp of exercise have at last arrived after experiencing great difficulties on the march owing to the unusual fall of rain. The men, however, bore up cheerfully. The 1st Infantry was unfortunate; just as the corps arrived at the first stage from Aurangabad, a havildar complained of giddiness, and before he could be taken to the hospital tent he expired. As the weather is fair the manœuvres will be prosecuted in grand style, but it is believed that the camp will be broken up much sooner than expected owing to the dampness of the ground. The troops were put to much difficulty owing to the bad state of the Nizam's road, and the muddy condition of the nullahs. Owing to the withdrawal of all the troops (except two companies of the Infantry, I believe) the Subadar Major of the 1st Infantry has been appointed officer in charge of Aurangabad, and Dr. Evans in medical charge of that station. This station has not witnessed such a military force since the withdrawal of the Madras troops, now over twenty years. It is still under consideration as to the utility of retaining Jalna as a H. C. military station, when Aurangabad is only forty miles distant.

THE EXHIBITIONS AT ANTWERP.

WE have been asked to [illegible] that simultaneously with the International Exhibition at Antwerp, this summer, a Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts is to take place there, to which the official co-operation of the Government of India has been invited. The Exhibition, which is being organised by the Royal Society of Antwerp for the encouragement of fine arts, under the patronage of the Belgian Government and with the support of the Communal Administration, is to be opened on the 2nd May next. Antwerp will, no doubt, this year attract a considerable number of visitors of every nationality, desirous of seeing the Industrial Exhibition, and the opportunity will be [illegible] to visit the vast nautical establishments which have made it one of the first ports in Europe. It is almost superfluous to mention that the [illegible] is not only a commercial centre, but that it has for centuries past ranked eminently in the world of art. A visit to Antwerp will, therefore, prove of interest for the artist as well as for the [illegible] man and tourist. The retrospective Exhibition of Art and Industries which it is proposed to [illegible] in 1885 will further add to the numerous [illegible] of that commercial metropolis. With the [illegible] of the Belgian Government there will be a [illegible] art objects acquired from amongst the exhibits with[illegible]out distinction as to origin.

EDUCATION IN THE DECCAN.

THE rapid strides which private edu[illegible] enterprise has made within the last few ye[illegible] been of so marked a character as almost t[illegible] Sir James Fergusson's administration me[illegible] for it. Under these circumstances it is but [illegible] that the new college which has been ope[illegible] Poona, at present the centre of native inte[illegible] energy, should bear his name. The associa[illegible] His Excellency's name with the college i[illegible] honourable to both. The interest which [illegible] shown in matters educational has always bee[illegible] warm, and the native community has much [illegible] thankful to him in that respect. The in[illegible] ceremony was very properly perform[illegible] Professor Wordsworth, some of whose p[illegible] while he was Principal of the Deccan College [illegible] the leading spirits of the movement. Sir Wi[illegible] Wedderburn, who is the president of [illegible] Association formed for the purpose of furthe[illegible] education amongst the natives of the Deccan, [illegible] the chair, while the audience contained sev[illegible] distinguished gentlemen who by deeds, if no[illegible] words, have on several occasions shown thei[illegible] terest in the cause. The head-master of the [illegible] English School first read a statement in whic[illegible] explained at length the object and aims of [illegible] institution and gave a history of its origin. [illegible] pointed out what had already been done by priva[illegible] enterprise and what still remained to be done, an[illegible] [illegible]ed how the self-sacrificing energy of a few me[illegible] gave a practical shape to a scheme which was ver[illegible] shadowy five years ago. After thanking the severa[illegible] patrons who had given support to [illegible], he ended with a fervent hope that [illegible] this [illegible] first attempt made by educated natives on this side of India to take higher education in their own hands, it would show bright results in years to come, and the Fergusson College win, in course of time, a place for itself among the leading educational institutions of the country.

Sir William Wedderburn in a short speech invited Professor Wordsworth to open the new college. Referring to him, he said that he had come that day to Poona to see the fruit of his own work. In past years he had sown the seed, and he ought to be gratified at the harvest it had produced.

Mr. Wordsworth, in the course of an eloquent address, said that incidents could personally be more agreeable to him than to take part in the interesting ceremony which had brought them together that day. He had seen, indeed, very little of Poona or the citizens of Poona of late years; but he had a lively recollection of the many happy years he spent in that place, and they might be sure that he had not remained indifferent to the account which had reached him of the very remarkable progress, intellectual, social, and political, of which that ancient city had been the theatre. Of that progress that day's ceremony was an interesting illustration: an illustration which had peculiar interest for himself. The new educational institution, of whose origin and prospects they had just heard so interesting an account, and which commenced that day, what, we hoped, would be a long and distinguished career, might, as their chairman had said, be considered to have sprung from the Deccan College with which he was so long connected, as he believed that the whole of the staff, or at least the great majority, had received within the walls of that institution, although not all during the time of his connection with it, that education which qualified them for the duties which they were about to undertake that day. They had also a further augury of success in the past success of the new English school, of which they had heard an account that morning, and which excited such deep attention in all parts of India. The distinguished president of the Education Commission, Dr. Hunter, was deeply impressed with that history and with that success when he visited Poona two years ago; and Lord Ripon whose departure from India was, he was quite sure, deplored nowhere more in the country than in Poona, had given, as they had just heard, a striking proof of his interest in the past work which had been carried on in Poona, and out of which the new Deccan College sprang, by al[illegible] to be enrolled amongst the patrons o[illegible]. Their respected Governor, Sir Jame[illegible] had on various occasions and in vari[illegible] shown his interest in the work being carri[illegible]; and the connection of his name wi[illegible] would remain a permanent memori[illegible] interest. Nor must he omit to mention th[illegible] support the society had received from the [illegible] Deccan and Kattywar, who were al[illegible] to assist in every good work. With [illegible] of success, with such antecedents, [illegible] such prospects, he thought that the [illegible] Deccan Education Society might enter [illegible] new field of duties with great confidence [illegible] forward to substantial triumphs in t[illegible] less remarkable than those which [illegible] their past exertions. The time at which [illegible] upon their duties was in many respects [illegible] one. It was marked by the close of [illegible] and the commencement of another. The Government of Lord Ripon, is many respects [illegible] a one, was most remarkable for the [illegible] and hopeful spirit in which it had been conducted, and for the immense response which that spirit had evoked from the minds and hearts of the people of India. (Hear, hear.) It had [illegible] a period of peace: a period of material and [illegible] progress; and on all sides of them he thought [illegible] saw signs of national revival, of the steady growth of public opinion, and of what, he would venture to call, the political consciousness of the people. It was, in his judgment, a great merit of Lord Ripon, coming fresh from England and English public life, that he not only steadily contemplated and rightly interpreted these signs of progress; but that he had dealt with them in the true spirit of constructive statesmanship. That was, perhaps, not the time nor the occasion to dwell on the details of the character of that administration; but he thought that the occasion was peculiarly appropriate for calling their attention to the very remarkable words which Lord Ripon had used the other day in the University Senate house of Bombay, when they did themselves the honour of conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. On that occasion he said that if anybody cared to ascertain what was the key of the policy which he had pursued in that country, they might find it in the convictions under which he had acted, that no greater duty and no more arduous responsibility was thrown upon the Government of India than in finding legitimate openings for the legitimate aspirations and activities of that portion of the Indian community, which by the co-operation of the British Government had received the intelligent impulse of English education. By speaking of legitimate openings for the aspirations of educated natives, Lord Ripon meant, he thought, that the time was approaching, and must approach, in which the educated natives of this country must have a larger share in the administration and judicial work of the country—that kind of work which in every other land attracted the attention of a great portion of the educated youth of that country. (Hear, hear.) And he meant also, probably more than this. He meant that as education spread in this country, and men became more capable of judgment and of managing their own affairs, that a greater opening should be allowed to local activity in the direction of local affairs, and possibly in future time, of greater direction and influence in national affairs by their representatives in the provincial councils and other bodies which represented the opinions and feelings of people of this country. That policy, involving as it did considerable changes in the present [illegible] forward to changes in the future, had naturally been branded as revolutionary by those who thought that a change of any kind was a preliminary to revolution. He thought that the philosophy of history, if it taught them anything, taught them most clearly that the true architects of revolution were those who resisted necessary changes, and who were blind to the significance of the changes which were going on round them. They had a great lesson to learn from the history of the French Revolution, which some of his young friends would probably be soon studying in the pages of Burke. They would find there that for a century at least the governing body had warning of the changes which were going on [illegible] them; that society was changing, and that a new class was growing into existence with new ideas on society and new conceptions of religion permeating the mass. Yet unfortunately for themselves, the governing class of France remained blind, and defied the warnings which were placed before them, and as they knew from the result, it was they who suffered. Very different, he considered, was the conception of the policy expressed in the words which he had quoted to them from Lord Ripon's speech in Bombay. A policy might be wise in conception, but they knew from experience that it might practically fail from some imperfection in the instruments which had to carry them out or from some defect on the way in which it was developed and carried out. If they asked whether that policy would be successful, he replied to them that the success of that policy would depend on two factors, one of which he might call the English factor and the other the Indian factor. If he entertained grounds of confidence that this policy would be successful, they would probably ask him what were the grounds on which he entertained that confidence. He replied then, looking at the first factor which he had alluded to, that he found grounds for confidence in the past history and the character of the English people. He did not think that he was claiming too much for his countrymen when he said that at least by the general acknowledgment of European people, they possessed the ripest political experience of any people in Europe. He thought also that he might be justified in saying that they were a people who had a larger and not a less share than others of national justice and if they could once appeal to that sentiment of national justice of the English people, they would find that it rarely failed them, that it rarely went astray. When he kept those two facts steadily in his mind, he was confident that the English people were not likely to fall aside from the task which they had undertaken. He thought they knew what they meant when they deliberately determined, in governing this country, to spread, as far as they could, knowledge among the people. When they determined to enlighten them [illegible] they knew what the inevitable consequences would be. He thought that their sentiments of justice co-operating with their sentiments of political experience would effectually prevent any impediment, any opposition to that policy, of which he had endeavoured to give a brief and inadequate illustration. It was true, and naturally inevitable that a class in any country who had possessed political power, and especially when they had the consciousness, which he believed the rulers and administrators of this country had of having used it for a good purpose, were naturally unwilling to part with that power which had been lodged in their hands. The political progress and gradual emancipation of the people of this country was inevitable; and he thought that they were wise to take a fair and considerate view of it, and to make allowance for the feelings which naturally inspired people who had done great things and who themselves had great hopes and prospects for the future. It was not desirable to initiate the people of this country too soon or too rapidly into the exercise of functions for which past experience had not prepared them; and they might find as he had said elsewhere, that this opposition was in itself a blessing and a use to them. Nothing which was permanent or valuable in this world was gained without effort; and, as an ancient writer of lyrics said,

> If little labour, little are our gains.
> Man's fortune is according to his pains.

That reflection brought him to consider the second factor, which he had alluded to, the Indian factor, and character and actions of the Indian people themselves. It was impossible to disguise from themselves that the educated classes were by the light which they received separated to a very great extent in feeling and ideas from the people of the country which gave them birth, and were subject to great temptation [illegible] were alienated to a certain extent from the great bulk of their countrymen; and as they were [illegible] to a certain extent freed from the rule and habit and customs and traditions, which were such safeguards of virtue, they were exposed to considerable dangers, they were also exposed to the temptation of indulging in a critical and revolutionary spirit. If they looked at the history of those European countries which had passed out of the stage of spiritual and temporal despotism, into something like comparative freedom, the great injury and great misfortune which resulted from the levity, the ignorance, the want of political experience of the classes which had received illumination, light and knowledge. That was a fact it was impossible to overlook if he looked at the history of such countries as Spain, Russia and even to a certain extent France. And although he admitted that there were excuses which might be put forward for the people in some parts of the country, he would be wanting in candour if he failed to say that amongst a portion of the native public of India, [illegible] making an allowance for whatever provocation they had received, they had an illustration that, when an adherence to exaggerated ideas and pretensions, such as he had alluded to, got possession of men's minds, it was fraught with great danger to society. Things, however, were more hopeful in this part of India. He need not on that occasion say anything which would appear particularly complimentary or flattering to the promoters of that institution. He must say that when they looked at the past history, they had a good augury for future success; and he was certain that if the youth of India were trained in habits of discipline, patience, self-denial, such as marked the history of that institution, they might look forward to a peaceful evolution such as was indicated in the sentence he had quoted from Lord Ripon's speech. He was conscious that in what he was saying he might be considered to be departing from the subject which was more immediately before them, and that introducing the subject [illegible] was exactly proper on such an occasion. [illegible] criticism he was prepared to answer, because there [illegible] no important social [illegible] effect without its political [illegible] and the opening of such a college as that under the present circumstances and prospects of India was unquestionably of great political importance. [illegible] own studies, as most of his former pupils who were present were aware, had been chiefly historical, but he had always felt with one of the greatest living historians, that history at best was [illegible] and unprofitable if it had no immediate relation to present political questions, which, however, were shallow and barren unless illuminated by historical knowledge. These were the reflections which he brought with him when he came to India now, he was sorry to say, nearly twenty-five years ago. The motives which brought Englishmen to this country were various; but speaking for himself he might say that he had not the [illegible] which many had of intense interest in Oriental subjects [illegible] Oriental questions. He did not come out to study the antiquities or languages of India, feeling, [illegible] correctly, that he had not either the taste or the energy to fit himself for the studies of that [illegible] neither on the [illegible] and must he admit [illegible] he came out with a consuming passion for the profession to which he had been devoted [illegible] in that profession [illegible] due rather to [illegible] causes; and he had always found that the pupils with whom he had to deal were [illegible] desirous to profit by every opportunity of instruction placed before them. He supposed that every one had some ambition, and he was not satisfied with training youths to be useful and practical subordinates to work in the administration. He alluded with pleasure to the changes that were taking place in this country and observed that when his connection with India had ceased, it would be a satisfaction to him in the declining years of his life to look back to the part he had taken in the slow change and the small share [illegible] in the regeneration of the country. His only remaining duty was to declare that college open, and to wish it a long, useful, and honourable career. He also hoped that those gentlemen who had watched over its infancy, their fortunes would live to see to some extent during their lifetime the results of their labours. He hoped also that that institution would long flourish in that ancient city, and that the youths of the Deccan would learn there the love of virtue and a love of knowledge. (Cheers.)

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* Memorial of the Life and Work of Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P., C.I.E., First Principal of [illegible] College, Bombay. Edited by Hermann A. Haines. W. H. Allen & Co., London.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON ORDERED TO SEA.

LONDON, JAN. 5, 11-30 A.M.

The Channel Squadron has been suddenly ordered to sea, destination unknown.

Great excitement prevails.

OPENING OF THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The Viceroy to-day attended the opening of the Tarkessur Railway. His Excellency went up the river in a steamer with the Lieutenant-Governor to Seoraphully where the new line joins the East Indian Railway, and from there by special train to the other terminus at Tarkessur.

There Mr. Miller, of Messrs. Hoare, Miller, and Company, secretaries and agents of the railway company, read an address, giving a brief history of the line. The company was formed in 1883, and work was commenced on the 28th March of that year. The [illegible] is a [illegible] one, and at Tarkessur there is a Hindu shrine which is visited by large numbers of pilgrims. The people had often petitioned Government for railways, and out of 300 shareholders of the company nearly 170 are natives. The address remarked that apart from the merits of the undertaking as a commercial speculation, it marked a political advance on the part of the people, and might be taken as evidence of their intention to encourage self-help.

The Viceroy, replying, said it gave him greater pleasure to participate in the ceremonial than if he had been called on to be present at the opening of one of the greatest bridges or of the most important buildings ever executed with public funds under the immediate supervision of Government itself. On such occasions he would be merely taking part in purely Governmental work, affording no indication of the innate energy of the people; on this occasion he was a participator in one of those undertakings in which everyone interested in the advancement of this country must take the deepest and most sympathetic interest. Although the railway would be a short line, though the funds embarked in the enterprise were not of a colossal character, yet they represent local energy, local self-reliance, and local enterprise, and would hereafter, he trusted, be a proof of the good results which may flow from the people themselves taking into their own hands, for their own benefit, the profit of such enterprises as the present. (Cheers.)

A memorial was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for the construction of feeder roads in communication with the railway. Sir Rivers Thompson suggested an increase of the road-cess would provide funds, and promised Government would assist to a limited extent.

The Viceroy and Sir Rivers by invitation visited the temple which is dedicated to Siva.

THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 5.

The following new appointments are about to be made in the Punjab Commissions:—Mr. Elsmie, C.S., resigns his judgeship of the Chief Court and succeeds Colonel Macmahon as Commissioner of the Lahore Division; Colonel Gordon, Divisional Judge, Dehrajat, comes to Lahore in a similar capacity on the departure on furlough of Mr. Baden Powell; Major Parry Nisbett will probably fill the Dehrajat Judgeship.

MUNICIPAL DIFFICULTIES.

The report published by the local paper of a *fracas* between the Commissioner and the Municipality of Umballa is not officially confirmed.

The local government, under the advice of the Government Advocate, has decided against the Simla Municipality in respect to the alterations being carried out on the Barnes Court estate at Simla without the permission of that body. The result is that the Municipal Act is held not to control government property.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Charles Aitchison and staff, with Secretaries, left by train for Peshawar to-day to join his camp on tour.

THE LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A new post of Director of Settlements is about to be created. No officer has yet been selected to fill the appointment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPANISH ANNEXATIONS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

News from the West Coast of Africa states that Spain has annexed the tract of country lying between Capes Mogjon and Oeste.

THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M. Troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay on Saturday.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, JAN. 4.

Lord Wolseley has sent a telegram stating that the 38th Regiment has arrived at Handab.

The force under General Earle will shortly advance.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

HAIPHONG, JAN. 4.

General Négrier has defeated a force of six thousand Chinese troops near Chu.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Thisbe, from Trieste, left here for Bombay on Saturday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

Mail steamer Massilia, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅞
4½ "	80 1-16
3 " Consols for account	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	49⅜

Arrivals.—Castlebank and Lochgarvie.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, January [illegible] routes temporarily [illegible] 6th January [illegible] Emden, Valentia, via Anglo-American Co. [illegible] Valentia and via direct cable is reduced by four annas a word this reduction applies to all messages sent by the above routes to [illegible] in British America United States and West Indies also to all messages to places in Central and South America via Galveston but not via Lisbon. The reduction does not apply to messages marked via P. Q.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, January 4.

10 p.m.	71·3

MONDAY, January 5.

6 a.m.	71·[illegible]
10 a.m.	78·[illegible]
2 p.m.	87·[illegible]
4 p.m.	86·[illegible]

THE troops [illegible] will parade in review order at five o'clock this afternoon, on the occasion of the proclamation of the assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin. The troops will be drawn up on the Oval in line of quarter column at twelve paces interval, facing west, at 4-45 p.m. A salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

A MEETING of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam presiding. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Meili, the following gentlemen were elected members of the committee for the year 1885:—Mr. W. S. Bisset, R.E., Messrs. F. D. Parker, [illegible] Cotton, W. A. Baker, and D. H. Glade.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us in regard to the Jhansi-Manikpur [illegible] Railway:—"I learn that the work is [illegible] again. But *cui bono!* Intimation has been received that ere long work will be again [illegible] and will not be resumed by the P. W. [illegible] Branch until the Company takes it [illegible] is certainly discouraging to the engineers who, having made themselves [illegible], are again to be told to [illegible]

In connection [illegible] first edition of Professor Monier Williams' [illegible] English Dictionary being almost exhausted, [illegible] Schonberg, the well-known Oriental scholar, has been engaged to [illegible] the preparation of the second edition [illegible]

THERE is every probability that Lord Randolph Churchill will be able to accept the invitation of the tea planters to visit Sylhet. The invitation, remarks a local paper, in itself is a compliment to the leader of the Fourth Party, and an acknowledgment of the energy and ability which have advanced him with singular rapidity to a leading position among English politicians.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to say that it was already known, before the recent examination of records in the Secretariat, that the originals of certain important despatches of Sir Arthur Wellesley were contained in the archives. Mr. Cunningham, our correspondent believes, drew attention to them a few years since. Mr. James Campbell in 1881 also examined them.

THE Moplahs who created the recent disturbance in Calicut are Hindoo converts to Islam. They are supposed to have first appeared in the Malabar district in the ninth century. The tradition is that, in 844, an Arab bagala was wrecked on the island of Chalium; and the crew, being kindly received by the local ruler, settled in the land and made many converts. According to the Dutch historians the Zamorin was favourably inclined to the apostates, as only Mahomedans would man his ships, and fight on sea against the Portuguese. But in course of time the Moplahs, as these people came to be known, grew troublesome, and formed a dangerous element of the population; until Moplah outrages generally springing from some act of lawless fanaticism, were continually recurring. During the earlier years of our rule their lawlessness would frequently take the form of agrarian outrage; a Hindu landlord being murdered, or the unfortunate witnesses against them in our civil courts. This would be followed by a reckless and open defiance of the law, the burning of Hindoo temples, and attacks on our troops. In 1849 a serious outbreak occurred near Manjeri, when 64 fanatics were killed in a hand to hand fight with a detachment of the 39th Regiment. In 1853 the Moplah Outrage Act was passed, by which all the Moplah inhabitants of a locality where an outbreak occurred were fined. In 1855 Mr. Conolly, the Collector of Calicut, was assassinated by Moplahs. The last serious outbreak occurred in 1873, when nine Moplahs charged a detachment of the 43rd Regiment, and were all shot down.

IN spite of Sir Edward Malet's declaration at Berlin that the Niger is not only under British protection, but satisfactorily explored, the Germans appear to think something may yet be done and found in that region. The Hamburg house of Jantzen and Thormalen, who have always been foremost in African enterprise, and largely contributed to the decisive petition for German supervision formulated by the Senate of that town, have founded a society, with a capital of 500,000 marks, for reconnoitring the Niger and Benue. The first expedition the society intends to despatch starts in the spring under the command of Herr Flegel.

THE Manchester merchants trading with Africa are alarmed at the action of the Foreign Office in reference to the Congo Conference at Berlin. A meeting of the African Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held just before the mail left to consider certain correspondence regarding the Conference and territorial claims on the Congo. The following resolution was passed:—"That the African Committee of this Chamber, having considered the correspondence that has been placed before it regarding the proceedings of the Berlin Conference, is of opinion that the Foreign Office, in failing to instruct Sir Edward Malet to adequately safeguard the interests of Great Britain in the Congo district equally with those on the Niger, is imperilling the position of our traders; and that Lord Granville be urgently requested to receive a deputation in support of the declaration of the 31st of October of Manchester merchants, to the effect that their commercial interests in the Congo district will be best secured by its entire jurisdiction, from the sources to the mouth, being entrusted to the free and independent State now being provided by the International Association."

IT is stated that it is proposed by the Government to augment considerably the number of British Consuls now on the West African Coast. The new appointments will be filled in a few days by the Foreign Office, and the gentlemen selected will be sent to the Congo, which, consequent upon the resolutions of the West African Conference now sitting at Berlin, is expected to become the seat of a large trade with European nations.

CONSIDERING the extreme necessity of opening new markets to British trade, it is good to hear, says the *St. James's Gazette*, of such enterprises as the Mersina-Adana Railway. It is to be a very short line—scarcely more than forty miles long, indeed; but the vilayet of Adana, which it will tap, is one of the most prosperous in Asia Minor, and Mersina, whence the railway will start on the coast-line, lies nearly opposite Cyprus and is a well-known roadstead with good anchorage. The country through which the little line of railway will pass is very rich in a variety of products—grain, cotton, wool, timber, cattle, minerals [illegible] an increasing trade at Mersina for some years past. Adana, at the other end of the line, is a city of sixty thousand people, and the whole province has much to sell which for want of transport has so far been all but valueless. And who sells buys. There is a vast deal to be done for trade in these fertile regions, which have been neglected far too long.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, in his valedictory message to Congress, advises the restoration of the United States Agency and Consulate General at Cairo on its former basis. "I do not," says he, "conceive it to be the wish of Congress that the United States should withdraw altogether from the honourable position they have hitherto held with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this Republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a competent representative."

"A FEW days ago," writes a correspondent to the *Times*, "an officer of the Russian army *en retraite*, named Stchebrovsky, was tried at Odessa on a charge of polygamy. He had married three women in less than three years. The second wife was called as a witness, but refused to testify against him, said there was not such another man in the world, and declared that she loved him still. The prisoner found an eloquent defender in Prince Mestchersky, who in a brilliant speech invoked the example of Ivan the Terrible and other distinguished historic characters to prove that a man may rightly have several wives at the same time. But his master stroke was an appeal to the letter of the Russian law, which, though it declares bigamy to be a penal offence, is silent as to polygamy; and the jury, taking the same view of the question, returned a verdict of not guilty. Stchebrovsky thereupon quitted the court amid the applause of the audience, with the second Madame Stchebrovsky hanging on his arm."

THE rearmament of the navy, a home paper remarks, is just now the cause of more anxiety to the Government than even that of ships. Some time ago an agent was sent to Essen to endeavour to arrange with Krupp for the supply of heavy guns, but that firm declined to take an order for less than £1,000,000. This the authorities did not see their way to give, and it was then decided that the necessary plant for the construction of heavy steel guns should be set up at Woolwich. As soon as this became known to the "trade" in England, so vigorous was the protest on their behalf, accompanied by a hint that certain elections might be influenced adversely to the Administration, that the idea was given up. The "trade," however (or [illegible]), is unable to furnish ingots of the magnitude [illegible] the size of guns demanded for the navy, owing to the inferiority of hammer-power and, consequently [illegible] abroad for the necessary material. [illegible] they are negotiating with Schneider at Creuzot both for ingots for the guns and for armour-piercing shot. The bursting of so many guns lately is said to be directly due to the inferior quality of steel furnished by the English makers.

IT is evident that Mr. Irving's success during his present visit to America is at least as substantial as that which he gained during his tour last year. The receipts during the four weeks of his engagement at New York are said to have exceeded 69,000 dols—an average of nearly £600 a day. It also appears that on Dec. 4 Mr. Cleveland, the President-elect, made his first appearance in public at a benefit given at the Academy of Music, where Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were playing the fourth act of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Cleveland, who had a great reception, asked Mr. Irving to come to him in his private box. In the evening Mr. Cleveland's late antagonist, Mr. Blaine, followed his lead by visiting the Star Theatre, and interviewing Mr. Irving between the acts of "Twelfth Night."

A SILVER hand glass, supposed to have been made in the fifteenth century, was recently purchased by Baron de Rothschild for a large sum. The artistic beauty of the work is incontestable, but the antiquity of it, from which it derived much of its value, is by no means established, and M. Germain Bapst, a great authority in matters of industrial art, affirms that it is the work of an artist still living, and gives a history of the mirror and its origin. Legros, who was a working silver chaser about twenty years back, when he was out of employment occupied his leisure on this mirror, which he designed from drawings by Reiber in the first numbers of a publication called *L'Art pour tous*. The work when terminated was sold to a Jew dealer for 1,690 francs, and with that money Legros went to England, where he found employment with the firm of Elkington and Co., Birmingham, but returned to France about three years back. He is aware of the history of his mirror frame, but is not vain of the destiny it has attained. He, however, smiles at the simplicity of collectors who will pay 100,000 francs for an article by an unknown maker, but would have hesitated to give 2,000 francs had the real artist put his name to it.

THE Secretary to the Charing Cross Hospital, in a letter to a London paper, mentions a remarkable example of canine sagacity. This particular dog not only found his way to the hospital to have his broken limb set; but went back there daily, like any other "out-patient," to get the wound dressed at the proper time. "Whether," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "he afterwards took a stroll in the park, turned into his club, lounged over the newspapers, dined quietly on something light and nourishing, and went to bed early as befits a sick dog, has not yet been ascertained. Probably he does; or if not, it is for the lack of opportunity rather than capacity. For it really seems that a dog can do everything but speak."

LOVERS of shell-fish ought to emigrate to Toronto. A gentleman just returned from that place says that he saw an English officer give his servant a half-sovereign, with instructions to "bring up some lobsters" to his temporary quarters, where he purposed making merry with some friends. In due time a cart arrived laden with the desired crustacea, which the servant proceeded to bring in creelsful into the house. "Why, what is all this about?" inquired the puzzled provider. The servant touched his hat, saying, "Please, sir, I am to say that the other cart-load will be up by-and-bye."

MR. SPURGEON is a happy man. A respectable dissenting newspaper announces that the eminent preacher has just been presented with "a carriage by Mr. Passmore, of the firm of Passmore and Alabaster, publishers, London." This is a new form of publishing activity. Mr. Passmore's carriage seems to be a great success. It is painted "black-and-tan colour" (doubtless with some allegorical intent), and possesses, besides "shelves for books and parcels," an array of "cigar-trays" and "a handsome looking-glass." Surely these are fleshly vanities for a minister. Laymen, however, may appreciate them without censure. "The idea," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "seems capable of indefinite extension. There should be a Gladstone brougham, with patent collar-box in the front, and stores of emollient non-alcoholic throat mixtures on the door-panels. It would make a pleasing variety to the ordinary axe testimonial, though a convenient axe holder in the back cushion might also be permitted."

MILITARY NEWS.

A BOARD OF EXAMINATION has been called at Calcutta for the 2nd instant and following days, for the examination of Captain Rochfort Rae, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for admission to the Army Pay Department. Major Bampfield, Staff Paymaster, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Controller, Military Accounts, and Pay Examiner, Bengal, form the Board.

CAPTAIN R. HAWKES, Circle Paymaster, Allahabad, is proceeding on one year's furlough to Europe.

MAJOR R. J. S. SMYTH, Bengal Infantry, General List, is retiring from the service.

THE squadron 6th Bengal Cavalry proceed to Cawnpore, from Calcutta, *via* Barrackpore, crossing the Hooghly at the Pultah Ghaut.

TWO companies of the 6th Royal Warwickshire left Calcutta on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, *en route* for Mogul Serai.

SERGEANT MAJOR G. WHITE, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dum-Dum, has been appointed Quartermaster of the Battalion, in succession to McCormick, deceased.

THE services of Major R. C. Graeme, 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.—Reports to-day are, as usual, few in number. They show that the barometer still rises over the Central Provinces, but that in all other places a slight downward oscillation is now in progress. In consequence there has been formed a local high pressure area over the Central Provinces, but with this exception the distribution is unaltered, the highest readings being reported from Punjab, the lowest from Mysore. Wind is light from between north and east. Weather is fine, and there has been no rain, while temperature changes are, on the whole, downward.

NATIVE NECROMANCY IN BOMBAY.

AN extraordinary charge of imposture will be investigated to-day at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the circumstances of which indicate the astounding superstition with which pretended practitioners of the art of magic are still regarded among the natives. Four men who are concerned in the imposition are now in custody on a charge equivalent to that of conspiring to defraud. Their names are Kamtasing Lallasing, aged 35, a Hindoo described as of no calling; Shaik Imam Shaik Ali, 42, a Mahomedan police sepoy; Laljee Tai[illegible], [illegible] Sadhoo Bhaljoo, [illegible] mendicants; and the accusation against the first is that he on the 2nd January pretended to hold office as a police jemadar, and in this assumed character took into custody Lella Dossa and two others, contrary to the provisions of section 170 of the Indian Penal Code, while the remaining prisoners are charged with having abetted him in the offence. According to the story of the complainants, their credulity was played upon to an incredible extent, and then a daring attempt at extortion was deliberately planned. So far as the investigation has proceeded, the prosecution attribute to the pair of mendicants the credit of inaugurating the plot, if they were not the prime movers in the deception. Their victim, a dealer named Lella Dossa, who lives in the Null Bazaar, has a young idiot son. The beggars, after three or four visits to his house, where they had previously been perfect strangers, inquired from what the lad was suffering. The father informed them that he was acting like a madman. They at once pronounced the boy under the spell of some evil magician, and mysteriously hinted that means might be obtained for his release from his wretched state. At the suggestion of the older fakir the afflicted father undertook to feed two hundred Sadhoos if the spell was broken and his son regained health. Then, like John Wellington Wells, they confessed themselves "dealers in magic and spells," and offered to undertake the commission. Negotiations were at once entered into on the subject. These were conducted with as much business-like spirit as if the magicians regarded such transactions in the strictly commercial aspect which prompted Mr. Well to sing that with his

> "First class assortment of magic
> For raising a posthumous shade
> There is no cheaper house in the trade."

Documents were prepared and executed on both sides, and the terms of the contract having been duly settled in black and white, another stage of the proceedings was entered upon. For this a scene was required as far removed as possible from the maddening crowd of the Null Bazaar. There being no blasted heath handy for the necessary incantations, Worlee Flats was chosen by the mendicants as being the nearest substitute handy for the exercise of the black art to which they pretended. It must not be supposed this decision was hastily arrived at, nor was the night fixed upon with less deliberation. On Friday evening they started on their errand. The party consisted of Lella Dossa, two friends of his, and the two magicians, and the journey was performed in two reklas just after sundown. As the darkness came on Balji Tajani commenced a series of mysterious operations. His companions were made to sit right and left of him on the very edge of the Flats. At length it was declared sufficiently dark for the ceremonial to proceed. The group moved from 100 to 150 paces away from the road, and its members reseated themselves, the beggars placing themselves opposite Lella Dossa and his friends. Then ensued the performance of most elaborate rites [illegible] is described by Lella Dossa as varying [illegible] were unholy practices. The climax was reached when lamps which had been brought for the purpose from Lella's house were lit, one being placed in each of his hands, camphor being burned, and some abracadabra formula being repeated with mock solemnity. Suddenly three strangers appeared mysteriously on the spot. Kamtasing Lallasing announced himself as a police jemadar, Shaik Imam Shaik Ali assumed the lower rank of havildar, and the third man—who still remains undiscovered—said he was a police sepoy. The jemadar interrogated the party as to what they were doing. One of the beggars confessed that he was preparing an enchanted thread for Dhunia, one of Lella's companions. The pretended police officers examined a bundle which had been made, and taking two papers from it inquired, "Are you going to kill a man?" One or other had already suggested that a human sacrifice would be necessary to complete the incantation, but this important point had been decided in the negative, but it was understood that a certain Baba Raghowdas would die when the idiot boy recovered his senses. The new arrivals next tied together in couples the two mendicants, Lella, and his second friend, Soonderjee, threatening to convey them to the Worlee police chowkey. For two hours they remained in this position, subject to some ill-treatment when they were taken near to Mahaluxmi. A suggestion came from the third accused that Lella Dossa should "samjao" the police officers. The dealer offered Rs. 50 to their captors, and increased the bribe to Rs. 100. Both jemadar and havildar declared that even for ten times that amount they would not release their prisoners, and asked if they were aware that a Parsee had recently been sentenced to seven years for such an offence. They added—"You may be sentenced to fourteen years." Lilla's neighbours being greatly alarmed at the prospect, under their pressure the bribe was raised to Rs. 300. Some gold ornaments on Soonderjee's person having first been secured, he was selected as the person to bring this amount of money. Finally Lella was permitted to return to his house with the real police sepoy as his guard in order to procure the ransom. About eight o'clock at night he managed to obtain the money from his brother, who was told for what it was required. The brother took an hour to collect it, much to the disgust of the sepoy, who remained in the buggy they had hired. But it turned out that the surprises of the night had not terminated. By some equally mysterious agency Inspector Gobb appeared on the scene at this critical moment, his presence causing the sepoy to drop the bundle of notes he had received. Lella told his story to the inspector, who at once suspected a cunningly devised plot on the part of the five men. Driving back to where they had been left, the two beggars and the masquerading jemadar were captured and by midnight lodged in safe custody. The magisterial hearing is expected to last the whole day; the defence being conducted by Mr. [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Garrison Parade, Oval, 4-45 p.m.
Polo, on Maidan, at 5 p.m.
Entertainment, Byculla Schools, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 4th:—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur. Yesterday:—Charlie Baker, from New York.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Asia entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Venetia and Inchrhona yesterday.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—This evening the children at these schools will have the treat and entertainment to which they are annually invited. Admission will be obtained by ticket.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, which will commence at 5 o'clock, is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Gray, Mr. King, Captain Olivier, and Mr. Wallace—*vs.* White—Mr. Barton, Mr. Capel-Cure, Mr. Macrae, and Mr. Macdonald.

THE RELIGIOUS SYSTEM OF THE PARSEES.—Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B.A., will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall on this subject on the 12th inst. Sir James Fergusson has consented to preside on the occasion.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of December, 1884, was 2,512, consisting of 1,134 males, 784 females, and 594 children. Of these, 1,662 were Hindoos, 740 Parsees, 76 Mussulmans, and 34 Christians, the daily average being 81·03.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Hindostan Mill, on the body of Gunnoo Appajee, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the mill. On Sunday evening his head was crushed under the mule machine whilst in motion, and he died instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tank-bunder respecting the death of Ooma, a woman, aged 18 years. Deceased was the wife of a mill-labourer. She had been suffering from fever for some days previous. On Saturday last she became delirious, and strayed away from her house and could not be found. On Sunday her dead body was found floating in a well at that locality. A verdict was returned of suicide while in a state of delirium from fever.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Nagia Balloo, a fitter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 140, the property of Rukima, a widow residing near the Null Bazaar. The prisoner was a boarder in the house of the prosecutrix. During her absence from Bombay on the 26th ult. he stole the articles, and disposed of them to a Marwaree at Nagpada. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MOGUL IN TROUBLE.—Sultan bin Ahmed was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having returned to Bombay after having been deported on the 24th March, 1882, by order of Government, under section 3 of Act III. of 1864. The magistrate made an order in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8003, dated the 30th December, 1884. This Resolution directed that the prisoner should be confined within the precincts of the Thana Jail, and that a report on his conduct should be submitted to Government at the end of six months.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, at Middle Colaba with respect to the decease of Charles Tickell, a retired master of the Indian Navy, aged 62 years. The evidence went to show that the deceased for several years past had suffered occasionally from difficulty of breathing, which had become more constant during the last fortnight. He followed the occupation of a marine surveyor, and continued to do his work until the day before yesterday. Medical evidence showed death to have occurred from heart-disease, and there was a verdict accordingly.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Superintendent Brewin charged Suntoo Rowjee and Abdool Rahman with rash and furious driving. The men were noticed by Mr. Brewin driving their victorias full speed from the stand opposite Thorpe and Co.'s shop. They were whipping their horses. Being mounted, the police officer managed to arrest them before any harm was done. They stated in defence that a gentleman had beckoned to them from the Sailors' Home, and they made towards him. His worship fined them Rs. 10 each, and in default a week's imprisonment, remarking that it was necessary for the public safety to put a stop to such dangerous driving by severe measures.

FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Vittee, a woman, aged 22 years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer named Sopana Nama, employed at the construction works of the new railway terminus at Boree-bunder. On Sunday morning at 6 o'clock an altercation ensued between the deceased and her husband regarding some hot water that was not in readiness for him. He struck her on her left side with the handle of a hammer used for breaking stones, and she fell down unconscious. During the day she appeared to be in much agony, and died about [illegible] same evening. The [illegible] made by the Coroner's Surgeon went to show that death had been caused by rupture of the spleen, which was found to be in a very diseased state. The rupture could have been caused by the handle of a hammer or by falling violently on the ground. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Vittee, woman, was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of a blow by the handle of a hammer inflicted on her by Sopana Nama, under such circumstances that the act of Sopana Nama was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

THEFTS ON BOARDSHIP.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Nicholas Fergusson, an articled seaman on board the s.s. Herat, was charged, at the instance of a fellow-seaman named Andrew Swanson, with the theft of a purse containing some American and French money. Swanson had placed the purse under his hat, which he had kept on his chest-of-drawers in his bunk in the forecastle, about two days before the ship came into the harbour. When going ashore, he found that the purse had been removed, and informed the other seamen about it. He also had all hands turned out, and each one questioned about it, and their bunks searched. Some two weeks after, when he went into the cabin, he noticed his purse hanging out of the accused's pocket, and immediately reported this to Constable Saunderson, who found the purse concealed under a canvass matting which was placed at the bottom of accused's box. There was no money in it. On making inquiries Mr. Saunderson fund that Fergusson had changed a number of dollars and some French money at a money changer's in the Market. The money changed by him was recovered from the changer. His worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.—Inspector Smith charged Vuljee Jamal with the theft of a gold scarf-pin and two sleeve-links, valued at Rs. 12, from a fireman on board the s.s. Hartington. On Saturday morning, while the complainant named Michael Riley, was scrubbing the forecastle, the accused came on board and offered little knick-knacks for sale or exchange. Riley had a look at the things, and then continued his work. He noticed accused looking about the place, and take out a gold pin from his scarf, which was hanging on a nail. He offered to give some of his rubbish for it and a pair of gold links. Riley refused, and told him to go away. A few minutes afterwards he noticed that the accused had left the bunk, and was nowhere to be seen. He at once made a report to Mr. Smith, who during the day arrested the accused and found the pin and links secreted about his person. His worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE AT DABUL CHURCH.

MONS. AGLIARDI, the Apostolic Delegate for India, was received on Sunday evening in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, belonging to the Portuguese Jurisdiction, with a demonstration which in splendour and enthusiasm has not been surpassed by any of the receptions his grace has received since his arrival in Bombay. The great alarm with which the Papal Brief *Studio et Vigilantia* was received by large numbers of Catholics belonging to the [illegible] jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa [illegible] intensified by the news of the [illegible] of Mons. Agliardi [illegible] announced, was coming to India [illegible]. Fortunately for the peace of the Catholic Church [illegible] and especially for the parties concerned, the suspension of the Papal decree, and the withdrawal of the Delegate's jurisdiction over the Archbishop of Goa, have done much to abate the excitement, which at one time, it was feared, might have run to a dangerous extreme. The efforts of the people therefore which would otherwise have been directed to the defence of the rights of the Padroado, have now found a new field in the display of filial devotion to the Holy See. The enthusiastic reception given to Mons. Agliardi was a sufficient proof that the Catholics belonging to the Portuguese jurisdiction have lost nothing in faith nor in their love and respect to the head of the Catholic Church. The lane leading to the Dabul Church presented a very festive appearance. A large Portuguese flag fronted the passengers going by the Girgaum-road, and a few paces beyond rose a magnificent arch laden with moon-lights, and bearing an inscription, "Viva O Exmo. Delegado Apostolico." In the middle was placed the portrait of Leo XIII. encircled with wreaths, and on both sides were those of the present Archbishop of Goa and his lamented predecessor. The whole street down to the wall of the English cemetery was spanned with bamboo arches, constructed so closely to one another as to form a single archway throughout their length. Upon the top of the poles on each side were flying hundreds of banners of different colours. The poles were joined with sticks made into a triangle from which drapery, flags, bunting, and bannerets were waving in profusion. Close to the church another large portal was erected, on which the following inscription, "Vivat Leo XIII. Pontifex Noster, "Vivat Ludovicus Rex Noster" attracted attention. From a string in front of the church hung the coat-of-arms of the Archbishop of Goa, with numerous flags that were waving from Venetian poles on the steeple and through the windows on the façade of the church. At 5 p.m. the church and its surroundings were densely crowded, and a large number of people, who for want of room could not approach the church, were content to remain on the Girgaum-road. An hour later the confraternities issued from the church and defiling in two rows were posted throughout the lane. At this time the view from the Girgaum-road down the lane was very brilliant. The illumination was in full blaze. Several pyramids of tumbler lights adorned the entrances. Chinese glass lanterns hung from the arches, others were suspended from the side walls, and these, together with the burning tapers from the confraternities, shed a flood of light, and exhibited the decorations to advantage. The shining crosses, the [illegible] were to the glare of light, presented a gorgeous scene akin to those of Oriental splendour. Punctually at 6-30 the carriages conveying the Delegate and his secretary, with the invitation committee, consisting of the Vicar of Dabul, Messrs. L. J. E. de Souza, Pleader, L. M. Furtado, and Alvares, halted at the entrance, and the striking up of the National Anthem announced his grace's arrival. After the usual ceremony of kissing the Crucifix, the Delegate alighted, and was received by the Vicar-General of the North, accompanied by a numerous clergy. At the foot of the principal arch two young boys presented the Delegate with a bouquet of flowers, which his grace accepted. He then passed under the *pallium*, when *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus* was sung by a choir standing close by. The procession moved on slowly, followed by the band, but the rush of the people who were elbowing each other in their endeavours to follow the Delegate was checked by the police. A halt was made at the gate, and the second band posted on the other side broke into a spirited tune, during which the *cortege* entered the temple. The internal decorations were simple but elegant. Flags from Venetian poles were flying in all directions. The middle altar was ablaze with lighted candles, and high up behind it shone forth the Papal arms. An antiphone was sung by the choir, after which the Delegate took his seat on a raised dais, and having put on the vestments, gave the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, preceded by *Tantum Ergo*, which was sung with taste. His grace was then processionally conveyed to the parochial house, where refreshments were served. The Apostolic Delegate availed himself of the opportunity of looking through the window upon the compact mass of human beings congregated to do him honour. The illumination could also be seen with advantage from this place. Messrs. Brito Brothers, who occupy a house near the church, had made special endeavours to enhance the effects of the illumination, the gate bearing an inscription "Bien venu," and the front of the building was glittering with tumbler lights. Two tall cocoanut trees, joined by a string upon which flags were flying, were also pressed into service. Special attractiveness was centred on a tree close to the house, from whose thick foliage peeped forth hundreds of coloured lamps as if the tree was laden with fiery fruits. After half-past seven the Delegate descended the stairs, and on coming out of the parochial house, was received with loud cheers. *Vivas* were raised to the Pope, the Delegate, Archbishop of Goa, and the *Fidelissimo* King of Portugal. The people followed the Delegate, the band accompanying, till his grace took his seat in the carriage, when he shook hands with several gentlemen, and was then driven home. It is almost needless to say that the Delegate showed himself highly gratified at the grand reception promoted to honour him as the representative of the Pope, and with the enthusiasm that animated the vast concourse of people assembled for the occasion.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India sat at Government House last week. Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy (presiding), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, the Hon'ble Ameer Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich.

VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &C., BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of certain births and deaths for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping registers of certain births, deaths, and marriages and for certain other purposes. The honourable and learned member, who was only indistinctly heard, was understood to say that the objects of the Bill were three. The first was to establish a system of voluntary registration of births and deaths amongst certain classes of the community; the second was to improve the system of registering marriages solemnised under the two Marriage Acts, 1872; and the third was to provide machinery for giving evidential value to certain registers or records of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials, which are in existence, but which have not been kept under the authority of any particular law. The first of these objects had been under the consideration of the Government of India for a great many years. It first came up, the honorable member believed, in 1869, and since then the attention of the Government had been repeatedly called to it by various Christian religious bodies, missionaries and others. The present state of the law Mr. Ilbert was understood to explain as follows:—The public statutes' books do not at present contain any general clause relating to this subject; there are several of our local Acts which do; but, in the first place, those Acts are of a strictly local character and leave a great portion of the community unprovided for; and, in the second place, the provisions of those Acts relate primarily to statistical purposes, and the records of birth and deaths made under their provisions are not of such a character as makes them of much value as evidence of particular births and deaths. This state of things has not unnaturally caused serious inconvenience. For instance, references have had from time to time to be made to the Government and to the Secretary of State for proofs of deaths, &c., in cases affecting individual interests of great importance; and when such references have been made, it has often been found difficult to supply the information required. The most thorough-going remedy for this evil, Mr. Ilbert said, is, of course, to pass a general law for the compulsory registration of births and deaths throughout British India; but the general opinion is that the country is not yet ripe for a measure of that kind, and there appear to be serious objections to the passing of a law for the compulsory registration of births and deaths which should be confined in its application to Christians, or Europeans, or any particular class as such. This being so, the legal advisers of Government proposed to content themselves with the passing of a permissive law under which no one would be required to register a birth or a death; but ample facilities for registering births or deaths will be given to all those who desire to have unimpeachable evidence of such events. Mr. Ilbert explained that when he said that no one would be required to register a birth or a death, it should be understood that this permissive law will not interfere with the operation of the compulsory provisions contained in the various Municipal and local Acts. The classes to which it is proposed to apply these provisions are the classes to which the present Indian Succession Act applies; that is to say, not only Europeans and Christians, but also East Indians, Jews, Armenians, and Parsees, those being the only classes who would be likely to make any extensive use of the proposed law. Should, however, it be found to be more widely appreciated, steps would be taken to give it wider application. So much as to the registration of births and deaths. Then as to marriages. The two Marriage Acts to which Mr. Ilbert had referred were the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, and Act III. of 1872. The latter Act did not possess any short title, but hon'ble members might remember that it was passed with reference to remarriages celebrated in the Brahmo community. The chief defect in these two Acts, Mr. Ilbert said, is that they do not provide for any indices being kept of marriages registered under their provisions. Without indices, the value of registers is obviously materially impaired; it is, therefore, part of the scheme for registering births and deaths under the proposed Bill, to establish separate registry offices, to which copies of births' and deaths' registers will be sent up, and in which an index will be kept for public reference; and it is proposed to utilise this machinery for the registration of marriages, by requiring copies of registers kept under the Acts of 1872 to be sent up and kept in the same way. Lastly, Mr. Ilbert pointed out that there are at present a number of informal registers of records of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials which have not hitherto been kept under the provisions of any law, and which are, therefore, not admissible in evidence in judicial proceedings. It would, the hon'ble and learned member said, be dangerous to pass a law giving evidential value to entries in these registers or records; it is proposed, therefore, to follow the precedent set by the English legislation on the same subject, and to appoint Commissioners whose function it should be to examine all registers of this nature which may be sent up to them for examination within specified period from the passing of the proposed Bill, and to prepare lists of such of those registers as may, in their opinion, be accurate and faithful copies of entries in registers so prepared to be admissible in evidence.

THE NEW YEAR'S *GAZETTE*.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes:—The Honours *Gazette*, of 1st January, 1885, is somewhat disappointing. It is a very short *Gazette*, and it brings together a number of names certainly unknown to fame along with names honoured throughout India. It would be an affectation to praise Sir A. Rivers Thompson. His merit has been the quiet exercise [illegible], and his promotion [illegible] of his position and his character [illegible] reward, not only well deserved by past work, but by present services. Along with such a man there is joined the Secretary in the Foreign Department, a man who came from the [illegible] Central Provinces, and who has been so [illegible] effaced that there are numbers of his countrymen, numbers of the natives who do not even know what position he fills in the official world. That Mr. Primrose should receive a Companionship of the Star of India is, at all events, more to be comprehended than the promotion of the Foreign Secretary. When we turn to the decoration of the Indian Empire, we find a singular jumble of new and old services. We do not know what the Forest officers of the Nancy School have done for India, except to coach a few candidates for the Forest Department. The Rev. K. M. Banerjee has well earned his distinction because of his great learning and his great services to the cause of education. Major Conway-Gordon is rewarded for his services in the matter of the discussion on the Railway policy of Government. Mr. Griffiths has done wonders for education in the North-West, and his services were especially valuable on the late Education Commission. Mr. Demetrius Panioty is another man whose good fortune will be welcomed everywhere. For 36 years he has occupied a most difficult position with credit to himself and with satisfaction to those whom he has served. Beginning under Lord Dalhousie, he has been honoured by the esteem and confidence of every succeeding Viceroy, and it is not too much to say that he has the satisfaction of knowing that in all his long service he has never made an enemy. Mr. James MacNabb Campbell is a comparatively junior officer to be decorated, but he did good work in connection with the Bombay *Gazetteer*. What Mr. Peter Mitchell has done it is difficult for outsiders to know; but we suppose that he has been selected along with some of the native recipients of the C. I. E. to fill up the list of dignities which had to be given away. Lastly, we cannot but think that too much haste has been shown in giving the G. C. S. I. to the Nizam. A few more nominations of the same kind will make this dignity not a reward for merit and good administration, but a mere matter of course, a result which most people would regret as a mistake.

The *Englishman* says:—The list of Honours for New Year's Day is chiefly notable on account of its omissions. It may be said generally that the names included in the list are well selected, and it is in almost every instance it is possible to approve of the selection on the legitimate grounds of rank and service. That the young Nizam should be made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India is only a natural recognition of the position and dignity of the great house of Haiderabad. The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Rivers Thompson to be a Knight Commander of the Order is, as we have already said, a subject for the most cordial congratulation. With regard, however, to the nomination of Mr. Primrose, the late Viceroy's Private Secretary, to be a Companion of the Order, it is impossible to speak with unqualified approval. We readily admit all that can be advanced in support of the nomination—Mr. Primrose's courtesy and urbanity, his faithful allegiance to the late *regime*, and the industry and intelligence which he uniformly displayed in the performance of the duties of his difficult office—but it will be generally considered, we believe, that the reward is out of proportion to the merits of the case, and that its bestowal is not calculated to maintain the high reputation of the Order. Turning to the list of honours in the Order of the Indian Empire, it strikes us as hardly so liberal as in former years. First among the new Companions come M. M. Sutton and Boppe, of the French School of Forestry at Nancy, and the selection of these names is partly due to the fact that the recent reorganisation of the Forest Department in India, will have the effect of severing the connexion of the Department with the training schools on the Continent. It is undoubtedly right that men whose labours tend to promote the welfare of India, directly or indirectly, should thus be recognised, even though they reside at a distance, and are of foreign nationality; but it is possible to carry the cosmopolitan sentiment too far, and care should be taken that the deserts of those who are actually labouring in the public service in India itself are duly acknowledged, before looking abroad. The names of Mr. Ralph Thomas Hodgkin Griffith, Director of Public Instruction in the North-West, Major Lewis Conway Gordon, R. E., Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, are not only deserving of the honour of the Companionship, but may be said to reflect honour on the Order itself. Mr. Campbell, although not so well known on this side of India, has done excellent service to Bombay in connexion with the *Gazetteer*. Several of the other newly made Companions are men who have come before the public in even a less degree, although they are deserving of honour for their devotion to the public interests. We are glad to see, for instance, that the responsible work of Mr. Peter Mitchell in the Adjutant General's Department has at last been rewarded; and we congratulate Mr. Panioty on the distinction which has come to him after thirty-six years of service. The Assistant Private Secretary has, we believe, received the personal thanks of every Viceroy from Lord Dalhousie downwards.

The *Madras Mail* writes:—Mr. Rivers Thompson has well won his spurs. He has climbed the official ladder in Bengal without a sacrifice of principle or dignity, and without the forfeiture of the respect of those above, or of those below him. He is not addicted to much talking, save on special occasions; when he speaks at length, and to the point; and it is repugnant to his temperament to fawn upon the natives, or to court the applause of his countrymen. He has proceeded on his way steadily, and stolidly, resolved at all hazards to live up to his deep religious convictions of duty, and careless about the consequences to himself of speaking the plain truth about men and things when official obligations demanded an expression of his opinions. The foreign policy of the Government of India has not been conspicuous by its activity during the time that Sir Charles Grant may be said to have directed it; or, possibly, his genius for foreign affairs has been hampered by the concentration of Viceregal attention on domestic politics. It is supposed that the military authorities in Bengal have seen far more cause for anxiety in the progress of Russia Heratwards that has been discovered at the Foreign Office, and it has been conjectured that the complications arising in Burmah have been viewed by the same Department with a composure that may not be quite prudent. But the Foreign Office in India is controlled by the Foreign Office at Westminster, and the functionaries in the latter Office are never so happy, or boastful, as when they have been made the innocent victims of Muscovite romance. The Indian Foreign Secretary of the immediate future will probably have plenty of work cut out for him, both in regard to frontier dangers, and in respect to the reduction of the armies of feudatories. At the present moment he does not occupy a large share of public attention.

EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE SOLDIERS.

IT may interest some of our military readers to know how Colonel Chapman's scheme is being taken up in England at depôt centres. We take the following from the *Western News*:—

Major Henry A. Adair, Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry, and Recruiting-officer of the Western Division, has issued the following letter to the Mayors, chairmen of Boards of Health, and chairmen of Boards of Guardians, in this county:—"I am directed by the officer commanding 13th Regimental District to inform you that a register is kept at the head-quarters of the district (Taunton) of soldiers desirous of obtaining civil employment, and, in inviting your attention to the enclosed circular he trusts that he may receive your hearty co-operation in furtherance of so desirable an object." The following is the circular referred to:—

Army Head-quarters, Bengal—Simla, 3rd September, 1884.—Sir,—Horse Guards Order No. 79, dated 1st June last, directed the registration of soldiers' names at depot centres in view to their receiving assistance at the time of their passing to the reserve, in obtaining employment in civil life within county limits. The instructions thus issued have resulted in a suggestion to develop county agencies for the purpose of placing reserve soldiers in such positions as they are qualified to occupy, after the performance of meritorious service in county regiments; and, in initiating a scheme with this object, which may, it is hoped, assume a national character, it is thought possible not only to unite regular, militia and volunteer battalions belonging to the several territorial regiments associated with each county, but to secure the co-operation of county and municipal authorities as well as local employers of labour, in a movement which aims at the moral improvement of British soldiers, and the consolidation of our army system. I submit for your consideration that if county responsibility be acknowledged, not only in regard to the character of recruits furnished to county regiments, but in the matter of the return of soldiers to civil life within county limits, when their period of service with the colours is completed, it may be possible to give to the army the national character which is contemplated by the present system of distribution, and the reliance which the country places in its reserve forces. It may be accepted that employment is the best reward which the country can offer to deserving soldiers, and, as military training is day by day being brought into harmony with national life, the aim of soldiers will be to qualify by means of military service for service in civil life, the army seeking to offer itself to the country as the best training ground for the youth of the nation. There are this year for return from India some 6,501 time-expired and 1,661 invalid soldiers, whose establishment in civil life in the counties and towns of Great Britain is a matter of grave concern. The actual number of men transferred from the regular army to the 1st Class Army Reserve in 1883 amounted to 14,999. Unless the country agrees to co-operate with the army in arranging for their employment, the condition under which these soldiers return to their homes brings discredit not only upon the army, but [illegible] country at large, and adds materially to the difficulty experienced in obtaining recruits by voluntary enlistment. In seeking your sympathy for the effort which is now being made by the regimental officers of the army in behalf of soldiers of established good character, and in asking you to support it with your best endeavours, I do so in the belief that the idea of providing employment for men, who give many of the best years of their life to the service of their country, will commend itself to every patriotic Englishman.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.—(Signed) E. F. Chapman, Colonel, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

EXPLORING CAVES IN MADRAS.

AN exploration of some large caves near Banaganpilly, in the Kurnool District, Madras Presidency, which has been carried on during the last few months by Mr. R. B. Foote, F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and his son, Lieutenant H. B. Foote, R. A., has been attended with interesting results. The names given to the principal caves by the explorer are suggestive of their shape and contents. One is called the Charnel House Cave, probably from the quantity of bones found in it. By digging out the stuff found on the floor of the Purgatory Cave, it was followed into the hill 300 feet further than its former size admitted. In it were found pits, which were probably formed by guano-diggers, for there were clouds of bats in the cave. Under the guano soil was a stalagmite floor, and beneath that a stratum of red clay, some [illegible] found adhering to the roof of the cavern. The [illegible] favoured by bats; for in a space of fifty square feet, a stratum of bats' guano, a yard thick, was found; and in the soil beneath there was a good quantity of guano; but at the time of exploration, the cave was held by formidable swarms of bees, which retired to a safer height up the cliff only after their combs had been twice destroyed. This cave contains many stalagmites and stalactites; and it received its name from a mass of the former at the eastern end, which looks like a high altar. In the caves a large number of bones were found; but little could be done towards their specific identification, even when the genus could be easily recognised. The remains found all occurred as detached teeth and bones, or portion of bones, well preserved; whence it was inferred that they could hardly have belonged to animals that had died in the caves. A few were encrusted with kunker; some were very brittle and some highly mineralised. There was a vast number of bones of small animals, as rats, squirrels, birds, reptiles, &c. Such bones are still cast in the caves by kites, hawks, owls, &c. Most of the crushed bones in the caves have been broken by the fall of rocks from the roof; only a few bear tooth-marks. Of the remains recognised, the most noteworthy were the molar teeth of two kinds of ass or horse and a kind of rhinoceros. There were also remains of tigers, dogs, hogs, antelopes, oxen, birds of prey, crocodiles, &c. In a lower stratum [illegible] one of the [illegible] some of the bones and teeth of a man; of these bones some had been broken by the fall of a large mass of limestone.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.—Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MOPLAH RIOT AT MALLIAPOORAM.

A CORRESPONDENT writes on the 29th of last month:—The Oxfordshire Light Infantry arrived at 5-30 p.m. on the 28th Dec. and have formed a cordon round the hill and temple at Trikkalur. The Moplahs are showing fight. Lieut. C. R. Day, 43rd Regiment is slightly wounded. Reinforcements are expected from Cannanore and Calicut. Men of the O. L. I. reported tired after a march of nineteen miles, but will be all right in the morning. They are waiting for dynamite, and do not care to commence action before reinforcements arrive, as it would entail loss of life. A later report says:—Lieutenant Day seriously wounded; 50 men from Calicut arrived here (Malliapooram) this evening (7th Fusiliers), more sick transport required; all Malliapooram Transport, except two sick carts, are with the 67th Regiment going to Secunderabad. Country carts are being pressed for service here. This is all the news up to post time, 29th (5 p.m.) We now learn that the gateway of the temple has been blown open, and that the Moplahs, after some fighting, surrendered to the soldiers sent against them.

From our correspondent at Malliapuram who writes on the 30th of last month we have the following:—Pte. H. Hills was shot through the forehead and died at once. Sergeant Green and Private Poole were slightly wounded. The Moplahs were armed with elephant, snider and smooth bore guns. Some of the bullets were hexagon shaped, one inch and a quarter long, and half an inch round, and were made of iron. The other bullets were of ordinary size. The Moplahs were in a well fortified temple on the top of a hill; the temple had a wall all round it. The place was blown open by Lieutenant F. C. Cardew of the 43rd. On entering the temple the troops found ten dead, and two wounded; two were arrested by the sentries in the attempt to get into the temple on the night of the 29th December. A company of the 7th Fusiliers arrived at Malliapooram from Cannanore at 6 a.m. on the 30th. The company was under the command of Captain Ives. Another company has arrived at the Trikkalur temple from Calicut. The soldiers will remain near the temple for three days longer. The remains of Private Mills have arrived at Malliapooram, and were buried at five o'clock this evening. Lieutenant Day comes in to-night.—*Bangalore Post.*

BENGAL.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE SAILORS' HOME, CALCUTTA.—On Thursday the sailors from the several vessels in port were treated to a sumptuous New Year's Dinner at the Sailors' Home. Through the kind and generous forethought of the members of the Committee of the Sailors' Home, headed by Mr. Grimley, and assisted by several influential ladies and gentlemen of this Presidency, His Honour Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Lady Rivers Thompson being the most prominent among them, these annual dinners to seamen have become quite an institution, and are looked forward to with eagerness and delight. The Sailors' Home was as usual gaily decorated with festoons and wreaths of greenery, flowers and bunting, displayed with as a taste which did credit to the Superintendent of the Home and those who undertook the management. Some 800 to 1,000 seamen, in two detachments, sat down to the splendid repast provided for them, and did justice to the joints of meat and the vegetables with which the tables were generously spread, and, last but not least, to the smoking plum pudding which is so necessary an adjunct to a Christmas Dinner. A separate table was provided for the officers and apprentices of vessels, and the ladies and gentlemen who were present served at the several tables, of which there were about 10, while the members of the Strauss Band were specially engaged to enliven the occasion. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and the hearty cheers with which the Home resounded showed that the kindness done the men was appreciated to the fullest extent. The athletic sports which preceded the dinner brought several competitors to the field, and afforded a great deal of amusement, not only to the visitors, of whom there were a large number, but also to the seamen who were spectators, as well as to those who took part in the several events, of which there were eight.—*Indian Daily News.*

CHURCH MUSIC.

AT the first ordinary meeting of the present session of the English Church Union, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, the Earl of Devon in the chair, an interesting paper was read by Mr. Josceline Courtenay on "Church Music and Congregational Singing."

In the course of his observations, Mr. Courtenay said the question of church music was one which in these days could scarcely ever arise for consideration. But it must often be a matter for anxious thought by incumbents in what mode and to what extent music of a high class, or at all events such as required a well-trained choir, should be introduced in their churches. In deciding the question incumbents would be guided, no doubt in great part, by the feelings of the bulk of their congregations; but it could hardly be doubted that a judicious recommendation of the religious uses of music, with explanations of their rationale, would do much to win people over to a taste for musical services. One objection frequently heard was that music drew the mind away from religious thoughts to the enjoyment of music as music. How any person who was earnest in his religion and had a genuine taste for music could perceive any force in this objection was to him unaccountable. An anthem generally consisted of some important passage of Holy Scripture, often reflective or didactic; and when the music was properly suited to the spirit and meaning of the words an anthem must exert a beneficial influence upon the mind and heart. Pictures were often intended to assist devotion, and had often been introduced into churches with that object. But no one ever heard it objected that they ought not to be so used because certain persons regarded them only from a secular point of view. And it was the same in the case of architecture. As well might eloquence be banished from the pulpit as music from churches. Another popular objection was that church music was not congregational. On this point it should be recollected that a large portion of the Liturgy was already said for and not by the people, and therefore a choral service involved only a difference in degree and not in essence. Actual utterance was not necessary to joining in prayer, and it seemed to him that it was chiefly among persons of the half-educated classes and children that the necessity for it was felt. If there were devotional advantages in music, it seemed to follow that the voices of the congregation ought not to be heard; for their interference, as a matter of fact, did mar the effect of music. It was, in his opinion, therefore for incumbents to decide whether high-class music or congregational singing was to prevail. There was, however, an alternative plan, and that was to arrange that some services should be simply read.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. A. Cooke deprecated the idea of taking the Church back to the days of Purcell and Blow, and turning it into a sort of sacred glee club. The most refined music, in his opinion, would not reach the heart of one person in every ten, and he therefore supported the use of simple tunes in which all could join.

The Rev. E. Hoskins contended that at matins distinctly congregational music only should be introduced, and that more skilled music should be reserved for the celebration of the Holy Communion. By that he believed the spiritual wants of the congregation would be satisfied.

OUR NAVY.

Punch, it appears, has sent a "competent investigator" to "the various dockyards, seaport towns, drawing-rooms, coaling stations, and other likely places," for the purpose of picking up any scraps he could come across of the Naval Duties of the Day with a view to ascertaining how far they have been influenced by the recent "Supreme [illegible]" and its Parliamentary outcome. The following song is said to be everywhere popular—

She's as tidy a craft is the *Vul-can-ite*.
As tidy as well can be!
She's all first-class, and watertight,
Got two big guns, and the 'lectric light,
Just the ship for you, boys, and me.
So come altogether, boys, let's give a cheer,
For she's going to be ready—this time four year!

And now if a Frenchman heaves in sight,
And we shouts to him "Old *parley voo*,"
And he cuts with his guns, and swears he'll fight,
Why, we'll lay down the keel of the *Vul-can-ite*,
And put on a hand or two.
So come altogether, boys, let's give a cheer,
Maybe she'll be ready—this time four year!

But things goes wrong in the next fortnight,
And that Frenchman he gives us a call;
And though, boys, on paper she's right and tight,
He blows up that there *Vul-can-ite*,
Keel, dockyard, guns, and all!
So come altogether, boys, let's shed a tear
On the ship as was ready—this time four year.

FRENCH GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Paris to the *St. James's Gazette* says:—We have all heard and read a good deal about the French "mariages de convenance." Novelists have familiarized us with the touching picture of a young and beauteous bride dragged to the altar by a wealthy but elderly bridegroom, while nourishing in her heart a hopeless passion for some youthful but penniless suitor who had failed to find favour with her stern and avaricious parents. Such very sad cases do occur, no doubt; but not so often as may be imagined. French girls generally have a very clear notion of the value of money and position; and even now, when they are beginning to claim a voice in their own matrimonial arrangements, their choice, as a rule, falls on a suitor whose worldly position is by no means unsatisfactory. But then the number of bachelors willing to turn Benedicks has of late become much smaller. For this the young ladies have only themselves to thank. The average Frenchman is quite prepared to flirt with the modern "fast" young lady; but in nine cases out of ten he will carefully and resolutely draw the line at marriage. Only a dot of unusually large dimensions could induce a Frenchman to marry a flirt—a girl known to have had many lovers; and even this consideration might fall to [illegible] for what he would look upon as positive pre-nuptial delinquencies. Thus it appears that at a time when statistics show a decided falling off in the number of marriages contracted in France—a fact generally attributed to the prevailing financial depression—ladies themselves [illegible] new and unnecessary obstacles in the path of eligible suitors. Retrospective jealousy is a [illegible] marked trait in the French character; and it will be very long before Frenchmen are educated up (or down) to the English standard of feeling on this point.

MEDICAL MISSIONS IN INDIA.

"ROSE JANNE" gossips as follows in the *World* regarding a "very pretty bazaar" which took place at the Kensington Town Hall, in aid of the Medical Missions to the Indian Zenanas, a capital object considering the isolated, imprisoned position of Indian women. The bazaar was opened by the Princess Frederica of Hanover, who was presented with a bouquet by little Miss Campbell, granddaughter of Mrs. Macfarlane, the energetic promoter of the entertainment. Amongst the [illegible] presided over by the lady patronesses [illegible] especially attractive, particularly Lady [illegible] where a large and remarkably choice [illegible]

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of things was to be found, amongst them a new description of Indian ivory carving from Madras, and very beautiful. Delicate arabasques of ivory, in some cases not thicker than a thread, are carved in open-work, and laid on ebony, looking like a cameo, or on ebony plaques in ovals and squares, the rest of the box, or card-case, being plain ivory. Watch-stands and a variety of boxes were made of this, and, as a further beauty, some of the little dragons carved amongst the tracery-work were picked out in pencillings of black. There was a large preponderance of children's and baby clothing, with the usual odds and ends of bazaar nicknacks, where specialities are not dealt in—always, I think, to be regretted, as the latter makes so much more marked a feature in the general look of the room, which is always required. So I hailed with pleasure Lady Muir's flower, fruit, and dairy stall, with a centre-piece of a large basket of black grapes, provided, as well as the flowers, by the kindness of Lord Carington. These were a perfect picture, for they had arrived in such perfection that hardly a mark has been made in the lovely powdery bloom with which they were covered. The flowers were profuse, fresh, and delicious, though they hardly outvied the dainty baskets of eggs and tempting rolls of butter. Another addition to this stall, which must have proved an attraction greater than anything else in the bazaar to the junior visitors, was a quantity of Scotch "sweeties," including "Edinburgh rock" and all sorts of goodies: this, I believe, was a happy thought of Lady Muir's, and bound to succeed.)

The centre of the room was occupied by a grand Christmas-tree, snowed over with cotton wool in delightfully regular little bits. Lady Napier of Magdala patronised a stall entirely fitted up with Indian articles. Greatly loving Oriental things, this was most interesting to me, and I was delighted to see more of the same beautiful Madras ivory-work, gorgeous embriođeries, necklets and bangles "galore"—amongst the latter some of the native glass ones—also some capitally executed little wax typical figures of Indian women of different castes, and a remarkably clever likeness of the Rajah of Jeypore in his enormous turban and voluminous white skirts, copied from a photograph.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF A WOMAN.

A MILWAUKEE telegram to the *New York World* says:—Mme. Mathilda Franzesca died at her home in this city on Nov. 25, after a long illness, aged sixty-seven years. She was born in Blankenstein, Westphalia, and early in life engaged in literary pursuits. During the German troubles of 1848 her husband, who was a Prussian officer, espoused the cause of the revolutionists and became a powerful leader of the party which he served on many a battlefield. Her husband was captured and imprisoned at Cologne, where he laid for nearly a year waiting trial on the charge of treason. His wife removed the furniture and carpets from her parlors, and bringing in a printing press edited a paper in the interest of the revolution. She labored at this work until forced to flee for safety. In the meantime her husband had been liberated and, leaving her children in the care of trusty servants, she joined him in the field and took a place on his staff, of which Carl Schurz was also a member. Serving in this capacity until the close of the struggle, she saw many battle-fields and was in the thickest of the fray doing a soldier's duty.

When the revolutionists were finally overpowered she with her family and others sought a refuge in France, but owing to the chaotic condition of affairs there this proved an unsafe asylum, and the fugitives were forced to flee to Switzerland. Here again they found themselves unprotected, and it being now decided that the party should seek refuge in America, they came to the country in 1849. Her husband having preceded her she made, with her children, the then tedious journey from New York to this city, and here lectured upon the recent struggle and the condition of affairs in the old country. She was one of the earliest workers for the cause of the enfranchisement of women in this country, and in 1850 advocated this reform both in her writings and lectures. She repeatedly addressed large assemblies in Boston, New York and Philadelphia on the subject, and for years continued the work in the various cities and towns. She addressed the American Equal Rights Association in her own language at the anniversary in New York in 1852, and subsequently edited and published a paper in the interest of this reform called the *Frauen Zeitung*, or *Woman's Gazette*. Her husband was accidentally killed in Chicago a few years ago.

NOTICES.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the [illegible] and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Bass' Ale	Quarts	,,	,,	5	6
Do.	Pints	,,	,,	3	7
Ginger Ale		,,	,,	2	8
Champagne Cider		,,	,,	5	0
Phosphozone		,,	,,	3	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial		,,	,,	11	0
Cinnamon Cordial		,,	,,	11	0
Lime Juice Syrup		,,	,,	11	0
Lager Beer, reputed,	Quarts	,,	,,	4	12
Do.	Pints	,,	,,	3	10

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CHAMPAGNE.				
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55	0	29	0
Jules Mumm's	40	0	22	0
STILL HOCKS.				
Laubenheimer	16	0	9	0
Deidesheimer	16	0	9	0
Geisenheimer	18	0	10	0
Leibfraumilch	21	0	11	8
Steinwein	21	0		
Hochheimer Berg	24	0	13	0
Rudesheimer	27	0	14	8
Marcobrunner	30	0	16	0
Queen Victoria Berg	34	0	..	
SHERRY.				
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30	0	..	
Madeira, superior	28	0	..	
Dinner Sherry	24	0	..	
Extra Quality	15	0	..	
CLARET.				
Petit Medoc, Superior	9	8	5	0
St. Julien	10	0	5	8
Chateau La Rose	21	0	13	0
Chateau Margaux	30	0	16	0
STILL BURGUNDY.				
Volnay	21	0	..	
Chambertin	27	0	..	
BEER.				
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5	12	3	12
McEwan's Beer	4	0	3	8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4	14	3	0
Vienna Beer	6	4	4	2
Kaiser Bier	5	12	3	12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5	12	3	12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.				
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17	0	...	
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16	0	...	
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26	0	...	
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21	0	...	
BRANDIES.				
Exshaw's No. 1	37	0	...	
Do. No. 2	23	0	...	
Hennessy's ***	36	0	...	
Do. **	33	0	...	
Do. *	30	0	...	
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22	0	...	
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26	0	...	
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30	0	...	
WHISKY.				
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21	0	...	
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22	0	...	
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	21	0	...	
PORTS.				
Barton's Best Invalid	24	0	...	
Oporto	18	0	...	
Port, usual quality	15	0	...	
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.				
Benedictine ... Per bottle	3	0	...	
Chartreuse, Yellow ,,	5	0	...	
Do. Green ,,	6	0	...	
Creme de Noyeau ,,	2	8	1	8
Maraschino de Zara ,,	3	0	1	12
Curacao ,,	...		1	12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per doz.	22	0	...	
Vermouth ,,	15	0	...	
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ,,	15	0	...	

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HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
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						Rs.
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Do.	20	do.	500	do.	,,	2,000

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PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal.
AS REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by all Chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaar.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Pir [illegible] Jumma Musjid.

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COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
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GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
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A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.
Bombay, 1884.

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Loose Blasting Powder	in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.		
Do.	F	do.	do.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
Do.	FO	do.	do.	
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
lb. tins	F	do.	do.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.	
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.	
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.	

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COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in January next, at 11-30 a.m. at the offices of the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Stations	Articles	Schedule	Date
Bombay Poona Ahmednugger Mhow Nassirabad Neemuch Karachi	Hospital Bedding.	Under Schedule No. 21.	Tenders to be received on 19th Jan. 1885.
Hyderabad Deesa Belgaum Ahmedabad Comst. Store-keeper Genl., Bombay	Ghee, Rice, Salt, &c.	Do. No.	Do. 19, Jan. 1885.

Tenders will not be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Bombay, under Schedule No. 22 and by the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, under Schedule No. 42.

Stations	Articles	Schedule	Date
Comst. Store-keeper General Bombay	Tonnage on country craft and sea and land carriage.	Under Schedule No. 23 B.	Tenders to be received on 22nd January, 1885.
Poona Ahmednugger Neemuch Karachi Deesa Belgaum Ahmedabad	Kurbee.	Do. 39.	Do. 22nd Do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Stations	Articles	Schedule	Date
Bombay and Deolali Satara Poona and Purundhur Deesa & Abbu Mhow for Indore Asirgarh Nasirabad for Taragarh Belgaum and Kolapore	Povisions Grains and Medical comforts.	Under Schedule No. 5.	Tenders to be received on 22nd Jany. 1885.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan paper to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on [illegible] probable quantity of supplies [illegible] to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government on any delay, evasion, or breach [illegible] to carry on or perform the terms of the contract.

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E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commisary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Dec., 1884.

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Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

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The experience of nearly thirty years proves that
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is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.	"This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition."	WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

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Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

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IN THE
CHAMPION RACE
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MEMBERS, £1 EACH.
ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS!
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Second Horse	800	Non-Starters (divide)	500
Third Horse	400		
		Total	£3500

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Add 1s. for reply and result. Letters containing cash should be registered. Drafts or P. O. Orders made payable to—
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First Prize, £10,000: Lowest £2.
Members £1. each.
N. B.—Please make known to your friends.

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Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established [THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME] 1851
Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom. INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

[illegible]
Musjid "
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Ceowa
Kalliaan Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Ballgaum
Woolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasalgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chaleegaum
Kulgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sawda
Julgaum

Bhosawul Junction*†
Sewun
Timborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semr
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Gulsheewara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpur
Huls Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tuliigaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhoodt
Boreball
Deckaal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheegaum*

Parus
Akola
Borgaum
Katipurna
[illegible]
Koorun
Badnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Pooigaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marhen
Unger
Mohol
Packney†
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Borewlee (Dysur)
Bhyndar
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wowjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Maroloe
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Paloree
Uncleusur
Broach*
Chumurgaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundal
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Bajwa
Wasud
Nerlay
Anand
Bhalej
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Byrehavi
Nariad
Mahmooda
Barejree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanand
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhund
Patree
Kharaghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs, [illegible] Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED [illegible]
INSURANCES effected [illegible] Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses [illegible] in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the [illegible]. CLAIMS arranged [illegible] and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, C[illegible], Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS [illegible] in the best and safest Securities [illegible]
£4,842,054 [illegible] STERLING.
FIRE [illegible]
POLICIES covering risks [illegible] BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON [illegible] BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD [illegible] HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and [illegible] most favourable terms [illegible] KEROSINE OIL also covered [illegible]
Fire Premiums for [illegible]
LIFE [illegible]
POLICIES granted by the [illegible] without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premiums [illegible] ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES [illegible] adult, and children [illegible]
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible]
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES [illegible] either Alexandria or [illegible]
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS [illegible] £3,878,1[illegible]
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1867 ... £1,106,953 [illegible]
1872 ... £2,318,1[illegible]
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Funds.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and reserve), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 2,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China, [illegible]

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for ... Rs. 53,73,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 1	Rs. a. p. 24 8 5	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 75 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint Directors, Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. [illegible]
19. [illegible] Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Profits Divided and in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL, BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY [illegible]
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between A. [illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under [illegible]
First insertion ... Rs. [illegible]
Second do. [illegible]
Third do. [illegible]
Fourth and subsequent [illegible] lines, but no Advertisement charged as less than eight line.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type 12 lines of which to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion [illegible] per line.
Second do. [illegible]
Third and succeeding [illegible]
In the Native language [illegible] the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, [illegible] Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant [illegible] Rooms or Lodgings to let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost, Found, [illegible]
Not exceeding [illegible] Rs. 1[illegible]
Each succeeding line [illegible]
Advertisements exceeding [illegible] will be charged at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement [illegible] for less than one Rupee, and payment [illegible] must be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
[illegible]
BOMBAY. UP-COUNTRY.
Per Annum [illegible] Rs. 18
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Per Annum [illegible] Rs. 1[illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Per Annum [illegible] Rs. 1[illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY [illegible] and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

"ROUGH [illegible]"
Ask for Wells' "Rough on [illegible]" Quick relief, complete, permanent cure, [illegible]
Cooper, Madon & Co., [illegible] Sole Agents.

Printed and Published [illegible] GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay [illegible] Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON [illegible]